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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT  
OF INDIA, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

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CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

DISMEMBERMENT OF KOTAH,  
RAJPOOTANA.

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Calcutta :

PRINTED AT THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT PRESS,  
COUNCIL HOUSE STREET.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

### THE DISMEMBERMENT OF KOTAH.

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Extract from a Despatch to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in the Political Department, No. 14, dated the 6th April 1835.

*Harowtee—Kotah—Boondee.*

PARAGRAPH 91.—The Despatches recorded on the proceedings of the annexed dates relate to the adjustment of certain Boundary disputes on the Boondee and Odeypore Frontiers,

and between Jyepore, Kotah, and Boondee.

*Political, 1834.*

Cons., 3rd April, No. 67A.

Nos. 70 and 71.

Cons., 12th June, Nos. 120 & 121.

92. Major Alves was informed, in reply, that the speedy settlement of the differences in question was considered by the

Cons., 12th June, No. 124.

Governor General to be very satisfactory and creditable to the Officiating Political Agent at Kotah.

93. As suggested by that Officer and Lieutenant-Colonel Speirs, a strong injunction has been laid by His Lordship on the States of Kotah and Jyepore to refrain from such conduct as is likely to renew those ancient border feuds.

94. The communications addressed to the Rajah of  
 Cons., 12th June, Nos. 122 & 123. Jyepore and the Maharajah of  
 Kotah on this occasion are noted  
 in the margin.

\* \* \* \* \*

98. The particulars connected with a visit of con-  
 dence paid by the Officiating Political Agent at Kotah to  
 Muddun Sing, the son of the late Raj Rana Madhoo Sing,  
 on the death of his father, and the present state of politics  
 Cons., 3rd April, Nos. 73 & 74. at the Kotah Durbar, are reported  
 in the Despatch recorded as per  
 margin.

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100. With reference to the solicitation of the Raj  
 Rana of Kotah for an indulgence of some delay in the  
 payment of his tribute, and to the question regarding the  
 period from which interest would be claimable on the  
 instalments that might be in arrears, a subject which was  
 adverted to in the 112th paragraph of the letter to your  
 Cons., 24th April, No. 22. Hon'ble Court, No. 18 of 1834,  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Speirs was  
 apprized that the request of the Raj Rana could not be  
 complied with, for, if the instalment of tribute were to be  
 allowed to remain six months in arrear, the indulgence  
 would, as stated by Mr. Wilkinson, virtually amount to a  
 remission of one instalment. Interest, it was observed,  
 should in future be charged from the period of the half-  
 yearly payment falling in arrear; but the Officiating Agent  
 was authorized to remit the interest on any instalment that  
 might be due up to the 25th March 1834, apprizing the Raj

Rana that it would be punctually enforced with regard to any arrears that might accrue hereafter.

101. With reference to the 104th paragraph of the last quarterly general letter, No. 18 of 1834, will be found recorded, as per margin, a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Speirs, submitting a khureetah from the Maha Rao of Kotah, acknowledging the receipt of the books and scientific instruments which had been sent to that Prince as presents from the Governor General.

Cons., 1st May, Nos. 18 & 19.

102. Noted as per margin is another letter from the Officiating Agent, with its enclosed translation of a khureetah from the Raj Rana of Kotah, in reply to the communication which had been addressed to him by the Governor General on the subject of the suppression of the practice of female infanticide.

Nos. 20 & 21.

103. With advertence to the 115th paragraph of the last quarterly general letter from this Government, No. 18 of 1834, is recorded a letter of condolence addressed by the Governor General to Raj Rana Muddun Sing on the occasion of the death of his late parent, together with the instructions issued to the Officiating Agent for the States of Rajpootana, relative to the khellaut to be conferred on that individual in recognition of his succession to the dignity of his deceased father, Madhoo Sing, as Raj Rana of Kotah.

104. The Officiating Political Agent at Kotah having reported that he had succeeded in inducing the Raj Rana to pay

Cons., 26th June, No. 55.

the tribute due to the Government, and to promise its punctual liquidation in future, Major Alves was directed to intimate to Cornet Macnaghten the satisfaction which the Governor General had derived from the promptitude with which the arrears of tribute had been realized on this occasion, and the assurances which that Officer had obtained that it should be punctually discharged hereafter.

No. 56.

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Extract from a Despatch to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in the Political Department, No. 29, dated the 13th July 1835.

PARAGRAPH 104.—Recorded as per margin are copies of the khureetahs addressed to the Raj Rana, Muddun Sing, on the occasion of his being invested with the Dress of Honor conferred on him by the Governor General in confirmation of his succession to the Regency of Kotah.

105. The cost of the articles composing the khel-laut presented to that personage, amounting to St. Rupees 1,810-5-6, was passed in a Contingent Bill submitted by Major Alves.

Cons., 13th November, No. 13.

106. The progressive advancement of the English School established at Kotah formed the subject of a communication from the Raj Rana to the address of our Deputy Secretary, of which a copy is noted in the margin.

*Political*, 1834.

Cons., 28th August, Nos. 9 and 10.

„ 21st „ No. 19.



107. On the 29th July Major Alves reported the receipt from the Officiating Political Agent at Kotah of hoondees for the sum of St. Rupees 1,32,360-0-0 on account of the last half-year's instalment of the tribute due from that State.

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Extract from a Despatch to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in the Political Department, No. 33, dated the 28th September 1835.

*Harowtee—Kotah—Boondee.*

PARAGRAPH 97.—With reference to the 46th paragraph of the Report of the proceedings of the Government of India while assembled at Ootacamund, *Political*, 1834. is recorded, as per margin, a letter from Major Alves, explanatory of the subject of the direct correspondence maintained by Captain Borthwick, Political Agent at Mohidpore, with the Raj Rana of Kotah and the Aumils of Harowtee on matters relating to those portions of that territory which lie under his general superintendence.

98. Major Alves was informed, in reply, that we were not aware of any objection to Captain Borthwick corresponding direct with the Kotah Aumils upon matters of local interest on which it had been usual so to do; but that any communication which he might find it necessary to make to the Raj Rana should be forwarded through the medium of the Political Agent.

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101. The three Despatches noted in the margin consist

*Political, 1835.*  
Cons., 7th January, Nos. 49 to 52.  
„ 24th February, „ 33 & 34.

of a correspondence relative to the affairs of Kotah and to the state of the corn market in that country. The Political Agent in Harowtee having submitted a transcript of a letter addressed by him to the Agent in Rajpootana on the last-mentioned subject, Major Alves was informed that we did not purpose to notice that communication until furnished with his reply thereto. He was requested to apprise Major Ross accordingly, and to forward a copy of the answer he might make for the consideration of the Government.

102. The reasons assigned by Major Alves for not having replied to Major Ross's communication on the subject of the corn market at Kotah, and the injurious system

*Political, 1835.*  
Cons., 19th February, No. 39.

of monopoly existing under the Raj Rana's rule, are contained in the letter recorded as per margin.

102A. In answer to the preceding letter, and with

*Political, 1835.*  
Cons., 19th February, No. 10.

reference to Major Alves's Despatch, dated 23rd November, hereinafter specified, he was informed that the 4th paragraph of that communication was considered to contain a correct view of the course which ought to be pursued by British Political Officers accredited to Native States on occasions similar to that which had given rise to this correspondence, and he was requested to instruct Major Ross accordingly.

103. Recorded as per margin is the letter from the Agent in Rajpootana, dated 23rd November, above referred to, relating principally to a projected matrimonial alliance between the Maha Rao of Kotah and a Princess of Jessulmere. In this communication Major Alves also submitted his sentiments regarding the line of conduct proper to be pursued by the British Representative towards the State of Kotah with reference to its commercial concerns and the question relative to the condition of corn market in that quarter.

*Political, 1835.*

Cons., 15th January, Nos. 31 & 32.

104. Major Alves was informed, in reply, that there existed no objections of a political nature to the alliance in question; and that with regard to the expense, that was a matter which must be settled between the Maha Rao and the Raj Rana, recourse being had to our mediation if necessary.

*Political, 1835.*

Cons., 15th January, No. 33.

105. With reference to the case of Maharajah Bishen Sing, of Untah, adverted to in paragraphs 38 to 43 of the Report of our proceedings at Ootacamund, is recorded, as per margin, a Despatch from the Agent in Rajpootana, submitting copies of a correspondence from which Major Alves inferred the probability of a termination to the discussions between the Maha Rao and the Raj Rana regarding the supposititious child of Bishen Sing by the decision of Government not to acknowledge the infant as his, as well as to the persecutions which that Chief had hitherto endured.

*Political, 1835.*

Cons., 7th January, No. 48.

106. The Despatches on our Consultations of the annexed date relate to the subject of Maharajah Bishen Sing's proposed return to Untah from Nathdwarra, in the Odeypore Territory.

*Political*, 1835.  
Cons., 5th February, Nos. 39 & 40.

107. As we had no concern with any agreement which might have taken place between the Maharajah and the Raj Rana regarding the return of the former to Untah, it was not necessary, we observed, for us to interfere to secure that object; and as our doing so would make us responsible for his subsequent good treatment, it was desired that he might be left to his own choice in the matter.

*Political*, 1835.  
Cons., 5th February, No. 41.

108. On the subject of the Rao Rajah of Boondée's recent visit to Kotah, it was observed that the Government of India regarded with satisfaction the prospect which this occurrence held out of increased friendly feeling between the States of Kotah and Boondée.

109. It appearing that Major Ross had taken the opportunity of the Rao Raj of Boondée's visit to Kotah to urge upon that Chief an early compliance with the decisions which had been passed upon several Frontier questions, it was intimated in reply that that Officer was considered to have acted with judgment on the occasion.

*Political*, 1835.  
Cons., 5th February, Nos. 37 & 38.

110. The Maha Rao of Kotah having forwarded, as a present to the late Governor General, an Astronomical



Instrument called Jooree-Juntur, prepared by the artists of that country, a suitable reply was made by His Lordship to that Chief's communication on the subject, and he was at the same time apprized of the intention of the head of the Government to send him, in return for his present now acknowledged, Orrery which had been commissioned from England for that purpose.

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279. Recorded as per margin is the explanation furnished by Captain Borthwick, the Political Agent at Mohidpore, on the subject of a khurectah which had been addressed by that Officer to the Raj Rana of Kotah direct, instead of through the prescribed channel of the Political Agent stationed at that Court.

280. The observations addressed in reply to Captain Borthwick on the point above referred to are contained in a letter to his address, dated the 23rd January, a copy of which is included in the packet.

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Extract from a Despatch to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in the General Department, No. 1, dated the 6th January 1838.

PARAGRAPH 30.—In the States of Rajpootana the general aspect of affairs is satisfactory. My attention is steadily directed to the suppression of predatory habits in those States and in Malwa, where there appeared at one time some hazard of their viewing to an inconvenient and injurious extent. The double Government of Kotah is a



cause of necessary anxiety, but the Agent has instructions, in strictly fulfilling every obligation under which we are placed by Treaty to impress on the Raj Rana, who is said to be indiscreet and incapable; that we cannot interfere to protect him against any general insurrection of the Chiefs and people of the territory, produced by his own mis-government: and, if a suitable opportunity occurs for it, it will be my wish to press the subject of dividing the Kotah country into two distinct Principalities under the Government of the Maha Rao and Raj Rana respectively. It is satisfactory to be enabled to report the disappearance of nearly every remnant of the threatening pestilence which prevailed with very fatal effects in different parts of Rajpootana in the course of last year.

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Copy of a Despatch from the Court of Directors, No. 24, dated London, the 18th October 1837.

PARAGRAPH 1.—The Advices noted in the margin relate

Political letters, dated 6th April, No. 14-1835, paragraphs 91 to 94 and 100 to 104.

13th July (No. 29) 1835, paragraphs 104 to 107.

7th September (No. 32) 1835, paragraphs 36 to 48.

8th September (No. 33) 1835, paragraphs 97, 98, 101 to 108, 110, & 279, 280.

15th February (No. 5) 1836, paragraphs 82 to 86.

9th May (No. 10) 1836, paragraphs 24 to 29.

25th July (No. 20) 1836, paragraphs 46 to 60 & 64 to 67.

26th September (No. 25) 1836, paragraphs 48 to 51.

14th November (No. 32) 1836, entire.

28th November (No. 33) 1836, paragraphs 52 to 56.

Agra Secretary's Narrative for February 1835, paragraph 46.

Ditto for May 1835, paragraph 200.  
Ditto for August 1835, paragraphs 104, 105.

to the affairs of Kotah, and their contents are of a highly important nature.

2. The embarrassments arising from the peculiar relation which exists between the legitimate Prince of Kotah and its actual ruler, and from our obligations by Treaty toward both, must at all times be great, but at present, in consequence of the youth, timidity of character, and inefficient administration of the Raj Rana, those embarrassments have

increased in an extraordinary degree. The present Raj Rana, Muddun Sing, is stated to be totally unable to maintain himself if our support were withdrawn: his administration is affirmed to be generally unpopular; and, as it would appear from the Political Agent's Reports, not undeservedly so, the sympathies of the people appear to be wholly on the side of the Maha Rao, and a crisis has for some time been looked upon as so probable that no time was to be lost in determining what course it would be proper for you to adopt either on its occurrence or for the purpose of averting it.

3. This question has accordingly engaged the most serious attention of the Political Agent, Mr. Ross, of his immediate superior, Lieutenant-Colonel Alves, of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Western Provinces, and of your Government, and we are in possession of the sentiments of each of these Authorities on the subject.

4. In the course of your deliberations you very early came to the decision that we are not bound by our engagements with the Raj Rana to maintain him in power after it should clearly appear that he was incapable of exercising it with benefit to the Kotah State. This you caused the Political Agent to notify to Muddun Sing, accompanying the announcement with a representation to him respecting some of the more flagrant subjects of complaint against his conduct, the non-payment of the Troops, spoliation of the mercantile classes, and want of due observances towards the Maha Rao. This remonstrance was received with submission and promises, which, however, do not appear to have been fulfilled.

5. The appearances of an impending crisis having grown stronger, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Western Provinces communicated to you in a long Despatch the result of his deliberations on the subject, and that document, together with your reply to it, have been considered by us with the attention which they so well merit.

6. On this important occasion we have felt it our duty to trace back the history of our connection with Kotah to its commencement, and to consider calmly and deliberately the nature of the obligations which your predecessors contracted towards the two parties between whom a struggle seems to be on the point of breaking out, with a view to decide how far those apparently conflicting obligations admit of being reconciled, and what course is best calculated to meet the combined exigencies of public faith and political expediency under the obvious difficulties of the case.

7. At the time of our Treaty with Kotah the Maha Rao, Omed Sing, took no apparent interest in public affairs. The entire administration of the country had been for nearly half a century in the hands of the Raj Rana, Zalim Sing.

8. By the Treaty with Kotah, which is dated 26th December 1817, the absolute sovereignty of the country is declared to be vested in Omed Sing and his heirs. A Supplementary Article, dated 20th February 1818, vests the Administration in Zalim Sing and his heirs.

9. Zalim Sing was originally the hereditary Fouzdar, or Commander-in-Chief, of Kotah. The old Rajah, Goman



Sing, on his death-bed left Zalim Sing Regent during the minority of his son, Omed Sing, who was then ten years of age. Zalim Sing as Regent of course exercised the whole power of the administration, and the extraordinary ability with which he not only conducted the affairs of that Government, but established and maintained a commanding ascendancy over all the States of Rajpootana, induced Omed Sing, after the termination of his minority, to continue in the hands of Zalim Sing the entire and uncontrolled administration of his country, retaining only the outward pomp and show of sovereignty, which, with the most scrupulous attention and subserviency, were conceded to him by Rana Zalim Sing. Everything was done in the name of Omed Sing; the Treaty was made in his name; the apparent submission of Zalim Sing to the Rajah, carried on throughout his life with the most consummate art, was calculated to prevent any dissatisfaction from arising in the mind of Omed Sing.

10. But while Zalim Sing was appearing to the Rajah as the humblest of his creatures, he was appearing to us, as he really was, the actual master of the State. "The name of Omed Sing," it is observed in Mr. Secretary Swinton's letter of 22nd April 1820, "was inserted in the Treaty at the express desire of the Raj Rana."

"The ties," it is observed in the same letter, "by which we are connected with the State of Kotah were formed with Raj Rana Zalim Sing, the ostensible and acknowledged ruler of the country. We knew, indeed, of an hereditary Rajah, but we knew of him only as a pageant. According to what often occurs in Indian administration, he was, with

his own perfect acquiescence, totally devoid of identification with the Government, and the real sway was unquestioned in the person of Zalim Sing; he alone was considered the head of the Kotah State. The titular Rajah was no more thought of as the ruler of Kotah than the Rajah of Sattara was as the leader of the Mahrattas or the Great Mogul as the Emperor of Hindoostan."

11. These views of the subject were repeated by your Government in its correspondence with us. But when we made our Treaty with the Paishwa we did not find him practising all the arts of abject submission before the Rajah of Sattara, nor was a thought entertained on either side of naming the Rajah of Sattara in the Treaty. Zalim Sing, however, knew that the omission of his master's name would have been derogatory to his reputation among the States of India without in any degree adding to his power, and it was therefore at his express desire that the Treaty was concluded in the name of Rajah Omed Sing.

12. It was not, as we have already noticed, by the same deed, but by a subsequent one, that the administration was guaranteed to Zalim Sing and his heirs: the Treaty is dated the 26th December 1817, and the Supplementary Article the 20th February 1818.

13. Sir Charles Metcalfe says in a letter to Mr. Adam, dated 8th January 1818—"The Treaty is concluded in the name of Maha Rao Omed Sing, the Rajah of Kotah, and his heirs and successors; but I need not say that the real negotiator is Raj Rana Zalim Sing, the administrator and effective ruler of that country for a long



period. It was to be expected that the Raj Rana would wish to stipulate for the continuation of the administration on its present footing in his own person and his descendants, and I was fully prepared to accede to such a proposition. His Agents, however, seemed to think that he might not wish to have such a stipulation inserted in the Treaty. The idea was, therefore, relinquished, but it was understood that the administration was guaranteed to Zalim Sing and his heirs without any formal stipulation. The Agents, however, have since discovered that the insertion of such an Agreement would have been gratifying to their master, and a reference is now pending with a view to ascertain what mode of remedying this deficiency will be most satisfactory to him. I am ready to accede to any reasonable proposition for such an arrangement, and I am sure that nothing unreasonable will be proposed."

14. Mr. Adam replies, 19th January 1818—"The Governor General will be prepared to confirm any alteration which may be admitted by you in the Treaty as it already stands, that shall more effectually secure to Raj Rana Zalim Sing and his heirs the authority and privileges in the State of Kotah which he now exercises."

15. The Supplementary Article was afterwards transmitted by Sir Charles Metcalfe, and was ratified by your Government as being conformable to the existing state of things.

16. At a subsequent period, when this Supplementary Article had produced a portion of the manifold evils which

might have been anticipated from it, it was stated in a letter from your Government to us that

“The form of Government which we found established in Kotah, and were bound by every obligation of good faith to maintain, is radically vicious.” The form of Government which we found established in Kotah was that of a sovereign voluntarily submitting to the continued exercise of the functions of Regent in the person of the individual who was appointed to that office when the Rajah was a minor; in other words, we found and guaranteed a Regency. In this there was no innovation. We did not find an hereditary Regent. That was an anomaly in politics which we ourselves created. It was that which rendered the arrangement which we guaranteed as above designated “radically vicious.” For the attainment of any objects of our own, the conditions of the Supplementary Article were unnecessary. Our object was accomplished by the stipulations of the Treaty itself, nor was any stipulation necessary for the stability of Zalim Sing’s authority, neither was it solicited for that purpose; it was solicited for a purpose the obvious evil and absurdity of which ought to have ensured its rejection.

17. On the death of the Rajah, Omed Sing, at the close of 1819, a violent animosity arose between his son and successor, Kishore Sing and Madhoo Sing, the eldest son of the administrator, Zalim Sing. “The Rajah seemed resolutely bent on stipulating for a share of authority in the State,” not during the life of Zalim Sing, to whose supremacy he willingly submitted, but on the accession of Madhoo Sing to the Administration. To this Zalim Sing

would not consent. Captain Tod, the Political Agent, was informed by a letter from your Secretary, that he was to allow no compromise between the parties; that our obligations, whatever their extent, were due to Zalim Sing, and not in the slightest degree to the nominal Prince.

18. An insurrection of part of the Troops soon after took place in favor of the Maha Rao against the authority of Zalim Sing. The Maha Rao fled from Kotah. A strong feeling was manifested in his favor throughout Rajpootana. He was joined by Troops from all sides. He received letters and tenders of assistance from several of the Princes and Chiefs of Rajpootana, and also from the numerous minor Thakoors throughout the country. Captain Tod stated that, if he had waited another week, his Force would have amounted to 30,000 men.

19. The feelings of all the Rajpoot Princes and people were evidently on the side of the Maha Rao, and it was only by our Military Force that the authority of the Raj Rana was on this occasion established over him.

20. Kishore Sing having refused to disband his followers, or to enter into certain stipulations required by your Government, preparations were made by Captain Tod and Zalim Sing to resist his progress. A battle ensued, in which, by the aid of the British Force, Kishore Sing was defeated with great loss; his brother, Perthee Sing, being slain in the action. Kishore Sing at length subscribed to the stipulations which were again tendered to him, and was permitted to return to Kotah.



21. These stipulations were, that he should not interfere in the affairs of the State; that those persons who had taken part in the revolt should not return to Kotah without Zalim Sing's express permission; and that he should not receive or encourage persons who had incurred the just displeasure of Zalim Sing or his successors. At the same time certain stipulations were deemed necessary in favor of the Maha Rao. These were, that he should have exclusive control over the Palace; that he should himself manage his personal jagheers; that he should receive the customary forms of respect, and preside at public ceremonies; and that a fixed provision should be granted to him.

22. Zalim Sing died in 1824, and under a sense of the unpopularity throughout Rajpootana, and the manifold embarrassments to your Government of the arrangement by which it had guaranteed the joint continuance of a dynasty of titular Princes and a dynasty of Regents, your predecessors were earnestly desirous that Madhoo Sing should resign his pretensions to the administration of Kotah on receiving part of the Kotah Territories, which should be expressly formed into a small Principality. The districts suggested were the four Mehals ceded by Holkar, and which the British Government offered at the time to confer on Zalim Sing, but which, in conformity to the wishes of that Chief, were annexed to the territory of Kotah.

23. A negotiation was accordingly opened with Madhoo Sing on this subject; he received the proposal with alarm and aversion, declaring that he should be infamous throughout Rajpootana if he consented to dismember the territories of his Prince: he consented to place the Maha

Rao's Establishment on a more liberal footing, and to allow him more of the outward semblance of sovereignty.

24. From this time to the present, although the heart-burnings between the nominal Prince and his nominal subject have continued, and are now threatening more and more to break out into open violence, no renewal of Civil war has yet taken place.

25. Kishore Sing, the Maha Rao, and Madhoo Sing, the Raj Rana, are both dead.

26. Madhoo Sing has been succeeded by his son, Mud-dun Sing; Kishore Sing by his nephew and adopted son, Ram Sing. The anomalous system, therefore, which we established at the instance of Zalim Sing has reached the third generation, and we are now upholding the grandson of the man to whom our obligations (of whatever nature they might be) were contracted in authority over the grandson of his legitimate sovereign.

27. The object of your predecessors was to give to Zalim Sing and his heirs for ever the actual efficient administration of the country, leaving to Rajah Omed Sing and his heirs no more real power over the territory of Kotah than had been possessed by the Rajah of Sattarah over the territory under the Peshwa. This was understood at the time to be merely confirming Omed Sing and Zalim Sing in the relative situations in which we found them. But it is manifest to us that this was not their true relative situation; that Omed Sing, though inert and secluded, was the acknowledged sovereign of the country; that his acquies-

cence in Zalim Sing's exercise of authority after he himself came of age was originally voluntary on his part; and it is not certain that, if he had withdrawn his consent, Zalim Sing would have been supported by the country in extorting it by force. At all events Zalim Sing had not yet, like the Peshwa, secured the transmission of his power to his descendants; that power was maintained, as it had been created, solely by his personal qualities, and would probably have terminated with his life if it had not been guaranteed by the British Government in the persons of his heirs. At all events it is impossible to suppose that, without that guarantee, such a system could have continued till the present time, when we see that the present Maha Rao is not only eager to establish his supremacy, but is so much superior in spirit and energy to the Raj Rana, that the actual ruler is now the party who complains of being ill treated and intimidated by the titular Prince. It is the British Government, therefore, which, by assuming the existence of a state of things which a little consideration would have shown not to be their true state, did in fact give away to a servant in perpetuity the rights of his sovereign, and thereby created a Government such as never existed before, and could not exist for any length of time, unless a third party with paramount power were constantly enforcing its continuance.

28. There is now immediate danger of our being again called upon either to repeat the invidious and very questionable proceeding which we adopted in 1820, of sending our Troops to wage war upon the legitimate sovereign, supported by the wishes of his people, and to reduce him under the authority of a subject whom we have undertaken to maintain in supremacy over him, or, departing from that policy, to



allow the Supplementary Article to become a dead letter, and suffer the individual whose administration of the country we have guaranteed to be set aside. The difficulties of either course are so weighty that almost any means by which we could be honorably released from the alternative would be desirable. It has with this view occurred to you to make the same proposition to Muddun Sing which was made to his father, Madhoo Sing, namely, that he should retire from the administration of the Kotah State, receiving for himself and his descendants the sovereignty of the four Mehals ceded by Holkar and offered by the British Government to Zalim Sing; and your last advices inform us that you have authorised the Political Agent, Major Ross, to make this proposition to the Raj Rana. But we cannot entertain any very sanguine hopes that Muddun Sing will voluntarily accept such a proposal so long as he entertains the hope of being enabled, by the continuance of your support, to retain his present position in Kotah. In the event of his rejecting this overture, you directed Major Ross to inform him that against an insurrection headed by the Maha Rao, and having for its sole purpose to establish that Prince in the Government, you were bound by Treaty to protect the Raj Rana, but not against any rebellion or resistance to his authority arising from dissatisfaction with his administration and provoked by its defects.

29. It is your expectation that when this intimation is made to the Raj Rana, he will either express his willingness to govern according to your advice and will solicit your active interference in his administration, or will, on the other hand, assert his ability to maintain himself without your support. In the latter case you have it in contemplation



to withdraw the Political Agent, whose presence at Kotah is conceived to give the countenance of the British Government to the Raj Rana, and thenceforth to abstain from all interference in the affairs of Kotah not positively enjoined by Treaty. But if the Raj Rana should express willingness to be guided by your advice, and to place a considerable part of the Military resources of the State under the command of British Officers, you are prepared to consider whether any arrangement for conducting the affairs of Kotah on this footing can be devised, although you consider such an arrangement by no means desirable. To us it appears not only the reverse of desirable, but liable to unsurmountable objections.

30. The King of Oude is, and has been for nearly forty years, bound by actual Treaty to govern according to our advice, and to maintain no Troops beyond a certain small number in addition to the subsidiary Force detached from the British Army. It is unnecessary to remind you that the former stipulation has never been fulfilled, and that we, in consequence, have been forced to overlook the infraction of the latter because we could not give the aid of our Troops to a Government whose character and measures we thoroughly disapproved.

31. We can anticipate no better result from any arrangement of a similar kind which may be negotiated in Kotah, nor can we, with any regard to what is due to the Chiefs and people of that State, consent to give increase of support or countenance to any Government over which we do not exercise an efficient supervision and control; but if we are to exercise such control, there will be little

difference between the measure proposed and the entire supersession of the Raj Rana's administration.

32. With regard to the course which you have in view if the Raj Rana declines your proposal to retire from the administration of Kotah, and declares himself able to maintain his authority without your aid (that course being to withdraw the Political Agent, and henceforth abstain from supporting the Raj Rana against any attempts to subvert his authority except on the part of the Maha Rao), there can be little doubt that, if an insurrection should break out, the insurgents will avail themselves of the Maha Rao's name, and will, if possible, place him at their head. In any such event much bloodshed may ensue, which would possibly necessitate our ultimate interference, and which we have it in our power to prevent if we can satisfy ourselves which of the two contending parties ought to prevail, and signify our decision to both.

33. In our Treaty with Kotah it was expressly declared that the "Maha Rao and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute rulers of the country." Even in the Supplementary Article, concluded at a subsequent period, guaranteeing the entire administration "of the affairs of the Principality" to Zalim Sing's heirs, Omed Sing and his heirs were again recognized as sovereigns of Kotah. We are not at present maintaining the Maha Rao as sovereign, for a sovereign cannot be under the orders of his own subject; we are, on the contrary, upholding his subject in superseding his rights as a sovereign.

34. It is true that while we engaged to maintain one family as hereditary sovereigns, we bound ourselves equally

to maintain another as hereditary Regents or Managers : this, however, is the *reductio ad absurdum* which vitiates all contracts. It is impossible to keep both these engagements. We have never attempted to keep them both. We have hitherto systematically sacrificed one obligation to the other. We have either from the first committed a breach of faith, or we should not commit any breach of faith by changing our course. It is a principle of the Law of Nations, as it is of all law and of common sense, that incompatible or otherwise impracticable stipulations are *per se* void. When two obligations become inconsistent, it is open to the party bound by them to consider which of the two courses is the most just in itself independently of the engagement ; and, if that be doubtful, which of the two is the most expedient. We have considered both points, and whether we look to justice or expediency, the propriety of supporting the Maha Rao in preference to the Raj Rana cannot, in our opinion, admit of a doubt. He is the rightful sovereign ; the sense of the country and of all Rajpootana is on his side : we have made ourselves unpopular in Rajpootana by superseding him ; we cannot take a more popular measure than to retrace our steps ; and his competitor has been tried and found unequal to the administration of the country.

35. We direct, therefore, that you take such steps as may be best adapted to carry into effect these views. If the Raj Rana has not accepted your proposition for his retiring from the Administration and receiving the four Holkar Mehals, the proposition should be repeated ; and he should be informed that, if he continue to reject it, you will feel it your duty to interpose and place the Administration in the hands of the Maha Rao. The Mehals should, if it would



facilitate the arrangement, remain nominally a dependency of Kotah; but should practically be completely independent, and should be secured to Mudden Sing and his posterity under our guarantee. The Maha Rao would then assume the entire powers of Government in the territory which his family possessed previous to their connection with us.

36. We shall await anxiously your answer to this letter, and a narrative of your proceedings in consequence.

37. Of the miscellaneous matters brought to view in the paragraphs under reply, the only one which it is necessary to notice is the enquiry which you instituted respecting the introduction of a supposititious child as heir to one of the feudatory Chiefs of Kotah, the Maharaja of Unta. The strong interest manifested by the Maha Rao in detecting an imposture to which he believed the Raj Rana to be a party made it probable that a great increase of their mutual animosity might have been the consequence of your not setting the question at rest by a deliberate investigation; and this is the circumstance which induces us to approve in this particular case of a kind of interference which is generally to be avoided, for it is obvious that the question of interfering in individual cases, and conducting investigations of a domestic character by our own Officers, is totally distinct from that of giving advice, when solicited, respecting the general government of the country, or even tendering it unasked when called for by circumstances of a public and notorious character.

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Extract from a Despatch to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Political Department, dated the 15th February, No. 5 of 1836.

*Harowtee—Kotah—Boondee.*

PARAGRAPH 82.—The Maha Rao of Kotah having requested the interposition of the Political Agent for obtaining from the Raj Rana the means of

*Political, 1835.*

Cons., 11th May, Nos. 22 & 23.

liquidating some demands against His Highness, we concurred in the opinion expressed by the Agent in Rajpootana that Major Ross had acted judiciously in discovering the Maha Rao's expectation of receiving from the Raj Rana the amount which he alleged the price of grain had caused him to expend in excess of his established allowance.

83. On learning this decision, the Maha Rao proposed to depute a Vakeel to the Presidency for the purpose of advocating his cause at the seat of

*Political, 1835.*

Cons., 29th June, Nos. 16 to 18.

the Supreme Government, but we concurred with Major Alves in thinking that such a step on the part of the Maha Rao would be exceedingly objectionable, and we authorized the Agent to discourage His Highness from the prosecution of that object. No Vakeel, we observed, could be recognized as the Vakeel of Kotah who was not deputed by the Raj Rana as the only Administrator of the State acknowledged by Treaty.

84. Under the circumstances reported in a Despatch from Major Alves, dated the 28th May, we approved the instructions issued by that Officer

*Political, 1835.*

Cons., 15th June, Nos. 68 & 69.

to Major Ross, directing him to use his influence with



the Raj Rana to remove the embargo, should any exist, on grain intended to be exported to the Cantonment of Neemuch, levying, of course, the established Export Duty.

85. We observed, in reply to a communication from the Agent in Rajpootana, dated the

*Political* 1835.

Cons., 15th June, Nos. 70 & 71.

29th of May, that the result of the enquiry which Major Ross had made, at the instance of the Raj Rana, into a correspondence between the Maha Rao of Kotah and the Rao Rajah of Boondee, was creditable to the Maha Rao.

86. With reference to paragraphs 105 to 107 of our last

*Political*, 1835.

Cons., 23rd March, Nos. 21 to 23.

general letter regarding the case of Bishen Sing of Unta, is recorded, as per margin, a Despatch from the Agent in Rajpootana, containing the final instructions issued by him to Major Ross relative to the question of Bishen Sing's return to the Kotah Territory, the tenor of which received our entire approbation.

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Extract from a Despatch to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Political Department, No. 10, dated the 9th May 1836.

*Harowtee—Kotah—Boondee.*

PARAGRAPH 24.—In continuation of the subject noticed

*Political*, 1835.

Cons., 6th July, Nos. 3 & 4.

„ 13th „ „ 40 & 41.

in the 43rd paragraph of our last quarterly general letter, No. 5, of 1836, recorded as per margin, is a further correspondence regarding the purchase and export of grain from the Kotah Territory for the Cantonment of Neemuch.

25. We entirely concurred in the view taken by Major Alves of the above question. As an abstract principle, it appeared to us highly objectionable to interfere with the commercial arrangement of the Native States; but considering the peculiar and insulated position of our Cantonments in Rajpootana and the purposes for which those Cantonments were located, we had, it was observed, clearly a right to demand a participation in the benefits of the remarks of the surrounding territories.

26. The correspondence on our consultation of the annexed date relates to the subject of the mild, but firm, measures adopted by the Political Agent in Harowtee for the purpose of suppressing the embarrassing encroachments made by the Maha Rao of Kotah on the power and authority of the Raj Rana.

*Political, 1835.*  
Cons., 6th July, Nos. 8 & 9.

27. We concurred with Major Alves in thinking that the line of proceeding adopted by Major Ross on this occasion was judicious, and calculated to bring the titular Prince of Kotah to a proper sense of his relative position with respect to the executive ruler of the State.

28. This result has actually occurred, as we learned shortly afterwards, that the refugees from the Raj Rana's service, who had been harboured by the Maha Rao, were delivered up, and the usual complimentary intercourse between the Political Agent and His Highness, which had been suspended in the interval, was renewed.

*Political, 1835.*  
Cons., 13th July, No. 39.

29. We entirely approved the instructions issued by the Agent in Rajpootana to Major Ross, arising out of the absence, on a recent occasion, of the Raj Rana of Kotah from the Maha Rao's Durbar.

*Political*, 1835.

Cons., 3rd Aug., Nos. 35 & 36.

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Extract from a Despatch to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Political Department, No. 20, dated the 25th July 1836.

*Harowtee—Kotah—Boondee.*

PARAGRAPH 46.—The correspondence recorded as per margin relates to the differences existing between the Executive Government of Kotah and the Chief of Indurgurh, a feudatory of that State, as well as to the conduct of the young Chief of Oonyara.

*Political*, 1835.

Cons., 5th Oct., Nos. 45 & 46.

„ 26th „ „ 14, 14A., & 15.

„ 2nd Nov. „ 46 & 47.

47. The proposed mediation between the Kotah Government and its feudatory, the Chief of Indurgurh, if desired by both parties, was, we observed, not only unobjectionable, but in this and in all other similar cases desirable, as tending to preserve order and prevent bloodshed and confusion. We trusted that the Agent had lost no time in requiring the recall from Indurgurh of the succours received there from Oonyara, and in causing suitable notice to be taken of the misconduct of the Chief of that place: if the succours were sent with his cognizance, such conduct, it was remarked, if persisted in, or wilfully engaged in with a knowledge of the responsibility attached to it, might justly cause the estate of any feudatory Chief to be forfeited.

48. With reference to a suggestion offered by Lieutenant-Colonel Alves, to the effect that Major Ross might be permitted to counsel the Raj Rana, whenever the latter might pursue an obviously unjust or impolitic course, it was stated that we were not aware of any objection to the proposed measure of allowing the executive ruler of the Kotah Territory to have the benefit of the judicious advice which the present Political Agent was so well qualified to afford him.

49. Recorded as per margin is a letter from the Agent in Rajpootana, submitting a further Report from Major Ross relative to the existing differences between the State of Kotah and its feudatory of Indurgurh, and the question of advising and remonstrating with the Raj Rana on occasions of emergency with a view to the prevention of misgovernment.

50. We concurred with Lieutenant-Colonel Alves in thinking that the argument contained in the 9th paragraph of Major Ross's letter was sound, and that, considering the peculiar state of our relations with Kotah, "our advice should be more fully given than was usual in our intercourse with other Native States, and that it might even be carried the length of direct remonstrance against, and express discouragement of, measures, even of internal government, if these be calculated to endanger the continuance of a state of things which we have guaranteed, or to render such guarantee more difficult and embarrassing to us."



51. The Agent was further told that we were not aware that advice or remonstrance at Kotah, when tending to preserve tranquillity in that peculiar state of affairs which exists there under our guarantee, had ever been prohibited or discouraged; but, if any misapprehension on that subject had existed, it was proper that it should be removed. It must be the duty of the Agent at Kotah to advise the Raj Rana with regard to any proceedings which were likely either to embroil him with the Maha Rao or to excite discontent against administration. As the Raj Rana could not stand without our support, it was indispensable that he should be controlled by our advice. We could not profess non-interference in a state of things which exists solely in consequence of our interference.

52. The Agent in Rajpootana subsequently submitted a copy of a Despatch from the Political Agent in Harowtee, describing the ill-paid and turbulent

*Political, 1835.*

Cons., 28th Dec., Nos. 26 & 27.

state of the Kotah Army, and recommending that a body of Troops be raised, commanded and paid by an European Officer.

53. The circumstances detailed in the above communication attracted the most serious attention of the Government, and required that a remedy should be applied to a state of affairs so discreditable to the Kotah Administration.

54. If the present Raj Rana should desire the organization of a Contingent on the footing proposed by the Political Agent, we stated that we were disposed to sanction



that arrangement, and Major Ross was authorized to suggest it as advantageous to the Raj Rana's interests; but the consent of that personage to its adoption must be entirely free and unbiassed, and the measure was not to be urged as one of our seeking.

55. Under any circumstances, however, we were entitled by the peculiarity of our position at Kotah to remonstrate with the ruling Authority of the State should misgovernment prevail to such an extent as to threaten the integrity of the arrangement which we had guaranteed. The circumstances described by Major Ross, we observed, were such as to warrant and require that we should exercise the right of remonstrance, and that Officer was authorized to enter at once into serious discussion with the Raj Rana on the existing posture of affairs.

56. The executive ruler of the State was to be distinctly apprized that he must pay up the arrears of his Troops, and disband such as he could not provide the means of paying punctually in future; and we stated that he might be given to understand that, in the event of his inability to perform the duties of a ruler (among which one of the most important was the proper management of the public resources), our obligation to maintain him in the conduct of public affairs to the exclusion of his titular sovereign would cease.

57. After reviewing the circumstances under which the Treaty with Kotah was concluded, and the state of things which must necessarily involve us in perpetual embarrassment, we proceeded to remark that, if the Raj

Rana conducted his Administration well, we were bound to maintain him; but that our obligation could not be construed to extend to supporting him in maladministration. We desired that this condition of our guarantee might be explained to him; the course which it was determined to pursue for the present was to advise the Raj Rana whenever advice might be necessary, and especially to insist on the regular payment of the Army, a measure indispensable for the stability of his Administration.

58. If eventually the Raj Rana should not be able to conduct his Administration with efficiency, there was the resource available of his retiring, as was once before contemplated, to the districts granted by the British Government to his grandfather, Zalim Sing, as a reward for his co-operation in 1817 and 1818. He might there exercise a petty sovereignty under our protection, leaving Kotah to the rule of the descendant of its former Princes.

59. If this arrangement, we observed, could be effected to the satisfaction of all parties, we should be relieved from the burden of a guarantee which, as long as it subsisted in its present state, could not fail to be productive of endless embarrassment.

60. The instructions addressed to the Agent on this occasion, of which the substance has been given in the preceding paragraphs, are recorded on our consultation of the annexed date.

*Political*, 1835.

Cons., 28th December, No. 28.

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64. The Agent in Rajpootana having submitted a Despatch from the Political Agent in Harowtee, describing the uncourteous conduct of the Maha Rao to the Raj Rana at the past Dusserah, we entirely concurred in the opinion expressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Alves to the effect that the Maha Rao should be informed that the Raj Rana would again attend His Highness when he felt secure of an honorable and a courteous reception, which impression on his mind it belonged solely to the Maha Rao and his Officers to produce.

65. The Agent was requested to issue the necessary instructions to Major Ross accordingly.

66. We sanctioned the proposed deputation of one of the Assistants of the Agent in Rajpootana to accompany the Maha Rao of Kotah on his journey to Jessulmere, whither he was desirous of proceeding for the solemnization of his nuptials.

67. In answer to a Despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Alves, submitting a correspondence with the Political Agent in Harowtee relative to the formal announcement of the pregnancy of the Ranee of Unta, it was stated that we were not aware of the necessity or expediency of adopting any further measures on this occasion.

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Extract from a Despatch to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Political Department, No. 25, dated the 20th September 1836.

PARAGRAPH 48.—The unsatisfactory administration of the affairs of Kotah, and the course which we determined to pursue for regulating our future conduct in relation to that State, were fully brought to the notice of your Hon'ble Court in paragraph 46 to 60 of our last quarterly letter, No. 20, of 1836.

49. The proceedings adopted by the Political Agent in Harowtee in execution of the instructions which had been issued for his guidance on the above occasion received our entire approbation.

50. It appeared from the Reports of those proceedings that the Raj Rana had received with every proper feeling the injunctions which had been conveyed to him on the subject of

*Political, 1836.*

Cons.,	8th Feb.,	Nos. 56 to 58.
„	15th „	„ 31 to 33.
„	29th „	„ 21 & 22.

reformed system of administration, and had promised to make arrangements for paying up the Troops of the Kotah State to a certain period, with a view to prevent a relapse into the former state of things. We concurred in the expediency of making, as suggested by Major Ross, an intimation to the Raj Rana, that, if at any time hereafter the payment of the Kotah Army should be suffered to fall in arrear beyond the limited time, he shall be considered to have failed in one of the obligations, on the due fulfilment of which our guarantee of his authority is considered to be conditional.

51. With reference to a suggestion offered by Major Ross, and recommended by Lieutenant-Colonel Alves, to the



effect that, if the efforts of the Political Agent were ineffectual in inducing the Raj Rana to pursue a more proper and just line of conduct than that hitherto observed by him, the Governor General should address a direct communication to that personage on the subject, we stated that the expediency of making such a communication, which it was not generally desirable to regard as necessary for the efficient management of our relations with protected States, would be considered hereafter should the other measures which had been adopted fail in producing an improved system of administration at Kotah.

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Copy of a Despatch to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in the Political Department, No. 32, dated the 14th November 1836.

IN continuation of the summary of our correspondence regarding the affairs of the Kotah Principality, comprised in our recent quarterly general letters of the dates and numbers cited in the margin, we have now the honor of transmitting, for the information of your Hon'ble Court, copies of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, dated the 4th October, No. 1, of 1836, and of the reply to that communication, containing a further exposition of our views and intentions relative to the State of Kotah.

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Extract from a Despatch to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Political Department, No. 33, dated the 28th November 1836.

*Harowtee—Kotah, &c.*

PARAGRAPH 49.—It appearing from the Diary of the  
*Political, 1836.* Rajpootana Agency that an  
 Cons., 28th March, No. 42. individual, calling himself Sheo  
 „ 23rd May, „ 104. Lall, and stating himself to have

been hurkara in the service of the Kotah State, had been cruelly mutilated by the Thakoor of Berwula in Jyepore while conveying letters for the Agent from the Raj Rana and the Political Agent at Kotah, Lieutenant-Colonel Alves was desired to report whether any and what notice was taken of the occurrence in question.

50. From the reply received to the above reference it appeared that Major Ross, under the instructions of Lieutenant-Colonel Alves, had made the necessary enquiries on the subject, the result of which was that nothing was known at Kotah of the individual in question, and that no such person was ever dispatched from that place with letters as stated by Sheo Lall. The first part of this person's story was thus proved to be unfounded in fact, a circumstance which strengthened the suspicion previously entertained by Lieutenant-Colonel Alves that the man was punished by mutilation for some crime committed in Berwula or elsewhere.

51. Under these circumstances, the matter did not appear to us to call for further notice.

52. The correspondence referred to in the margin  
*Political, 1836.* relates principally to the subject  
 Cons., 20th June, Nos. 65 & 66. of the understanding which exists  
 between the Raj Rana and the Chief of Indergurh.

53. The instructions issued under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion were to the effect that the Minister of the Kotah State should be continually told that our support of him must depend on good government on his part; that our Treaty was with the State of Kotah, not with the Raj Rana solely; and that, although we were desirous that every part of the Treaty should be strictly maintained, we were not bound to uphold the Raj Rana in maladministration.

54. In the propriety of the above instructions we entirely concurred, and we stated our opinion that the most solemn and repeated warnings should be conveyed to the Raj Rana before the extreme measure was resorted to of withdrawing our countenance from him altogether.

55. It was gratifying to us to learn from a subsequent communication that the Raj Rana had adopted a more gracious and amicable deportment towards the Chief of Indergurh, and that a hope was entertained of the adjustment of their differences.

*Political*, 1836.  
Cons., 27th June, Nos. 20 & 21.

56. We observed on this occasion that we had now every reason to expect that, under the able superintendence of the Local Officers and the judicious instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor, the administration of the Kotah Principality would shortly be placed upon a more satisfactory footing than had obtained for many years past.

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From W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Secret Department, with the Governor General, to H. T. PRINSEP, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Political Department, Fort William,—(dated Camp Jellalabad, the 15th January 1838.)

I AM directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India to forward to you the accompanying Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 18th October, No. 24, of 1837, and refer you to the recent instructions issued to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, under date the 15th November last.

2. I am directed to add that the Governor General does not deem it necessary to take any steps with reference to the course of proceedings indicated in the Court's Despatch until the result of the communication already directed to be made to the Raj Rana shall be ascertained; but that, in the mean time, it will be gratifying to His Lordship to be favored with the sentiments of the President in Council upon the whole question.

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From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. ALVES, Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, to H. T. PRINSEP, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Political Department, Fort William,—(dated Camp Kotah, the 22nd February 1838.)

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith duplicate of my Despatch of the 20th instant, in the Secret Department, to the address of Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, together with copies of its enclosures, for the information of the Hon'ble the President in Council.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. ALVES, Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, to W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Secret Department, with the Governor General,—(dated Camp Kotah, the 20th February 1838.)

ON receiving Mr. Officiating Secretary Hamilton's letter of the 13th December last, with its enclosures, I addressed the Officiating Political Agent at Kotah on the 2nd ultimo, and was duly favored with that Officer's reply of the 7th instant. I append copies of these communications and enclosures, together with the reply of the Raj Rana of Kotah to the khureeta of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, and translation of his answer to mine.

2. From these documents it may be gathered that Raj Rana Muddun Sing has agreed to accept a separate Principality for himself and heirs in perpetuity from the territories of the Kotah State, leaving the amount in a great degree to the liberal consideration of the Government of India.

3. The most important point for immediate consideration and decision is the principle of descent to the Raj Rana's posterity; and I accordingly lose no time in bringing the subject in all its bearings to His Lordship's notice.

4. "Lineal male descent" is prescribed in Mr. Hamilton's letter: now the Raj Rana has only one legitimate son, and may have no more; and were this only legitimate son to die without male issue, and inheritance not to descend either in collateral branches of the family or through adoption, the Raj Rana's family would be briefly extinguished as one of consequence in Rajwarra, and the remaining members of it reduced to comparative, if not



actual, indigence. Were there grounds, therefore, for confining the inheritance of the proposed Principality to direct and legitimate male descent, I am of opinion that either the reversion of the Chou-Mehla should be sacrificed by the British Government for the eventual respectable support of the family (to whom these four pergunnahs were absolutely given) in the case of failure of direct male issue, or that a handsome provision should be made for them from the Kotah State.

5. My own opinion, however, decidedly is, that, as the head of a new State, the Raj Rana should be placed exactly on the same footing with all other rulers in Rajpootana, his possessions descending to his nearest heirs or by adoption.

6. I do not advocate this principle, simply because he will become the actual head of a petty State, in place of being the guaranteed Executive Minister of a much larger one, and because he deserves consideration for agreeing to make what must be viewed as a great and substantial sacrifice, though these are strong arguments in its favor; but because the ministerial office of the late Raj Rana, Zalim Sing, and his descendants was made by a solemn act of Treaty as perpetual as the abstract right of sovereignty in the Maha Rao's family, and liable to the same rules of succession with the Principality of Kotah itself. Now, this last succession has already gone out of the direct line, from the late Maha Rao, Kishore Singh, having no legitimate male issue, which led to the adoption of Ram Sing, the son of Pirthee\* Sing, who now sits on the guddee. I append copies, in English and Persian, of the

\* Pirthee Sing was a younger brother of the last Maha Rao, Kishore Sing, and was killed in the action at Mungrole in 1821.

Supplementary Article of the Kotah Treaty, dated in February 1818, which will exhibit in a clear point of view the accuracy of what I have stated.

7. Now, although it might, perhaps, be argued that the words in our Treaties generally might be interpreted as binding us only to succession in lineal descent, such is certainly neither their real purport, nor that which is understood and acted upon. Raj Rana Zalim Sing made as strictly worded a clause for his nominal Prince in this respect as, I think, will be found to exist in any other Treaty with the British Government of India; and had its purport been doubtful, Zalim Sing would have required it to be defined: but no doubt existed that the object was solely to effect the succession to the Maha Rao's descendants agreeably to Rajpoot usage. In making that agreement for his Prince, Zalim Sing secured the same right to his own

NOTE.—In short, Zalim Sing perpetuated by Treaty the real (though not the nominal) sovereignty of the Kotah State in his own family, as much as if the Treaty had been made in his own name.

family in the Executive Administration, believing, no doubt, that he had rendered the office perpetual by adoption or collateral descent, as well as by succes-

sion to lineal male descendants.

8. Such being the view I have taken of this question, I have thought it proper to explain my reasons at some length, as the point is one of very great importance. Captain Ludlow views it in the same light, and I need only add that I am of opinion that, even if we could have restricted the administrative office to lineal male descent in the Raj Rana's family, it would now be politic and fair to establish the succession to his proposed Principality on

a lower scale than could otherwise be done,—a point of importance with reference to its perpetuity.

12. Some difference will be found in the Raj Rana's quotation of His Lordship's letter and my own from the actual contents of these documents; but this circumstance and the general wording of his replies are probably intended to evince his aversion to allowing that he is less capable of rule than his abler progenitors, or that the compromise goes with his inclination; perhaps also to reserve the expression of his wish for a further trial as executive ruler, as has just been done.

13. I hope to be favored with early instructions from His Lordship relative to the question of inheritance. The future style and titles of the Raj Rana can be fixed at any convenient time; but as the first question may be considered to be an essential preliminary to the arrangement, I shall be anxious to receive a decision upon it.

14. If all things promise well for the early final adjustment of this important matter, perhaps it may be deemed right to obtain the Maha Rao's written assent to whatever arrangement shall be made, so as to obviate all future demur either by himself or successors. Though His Highness has no actual power over any question affecting the territories over which he is only nominal sovereign, still he may be considered to have the right of choice between the existing state of things (which is the worst possible for him) and such an arrangement as the paramount power may compass in view to enhancing his dignity, comfort, and power as a Rajpoot Chief; and for this reason His Highness's assent may be taken with propriety and effect.



## ABSTRACT.

THE Agent to the Governor General forwards copies of correspondence upon the question of a separate Principality for the Raj Rana of Kotah; intimates the progress of the negotiation carried on with that view; requests instructions relative to the principle of inheritance to such a Principality, on which subject Lieutenant-Colonel Alves gives his own opinions at some length; and notices a few minor matters connected with the contemplated arrangement.

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*Enclosures.*

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. ALVES, Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, to CAPTAIN LUDLOW, Officiating Political Agent, Kotah,—(dated Camp Bandurwara, the 2nd January 1838.)

I HAVE now the honor to transmit, for delivery to the Raj Rana of Kotah, a letter from the Governor General of India and another from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in reply to his communications on the subject of the affairs of the Kotah Principality; and for your own information and guidance copy of Mr. Officiating Secretary Hamilton's Despatch of the 13th ultimo, in the Secret Department, and its accompaniments: I also enclose a communication from myself for the Raj Rana, which, I have to beg, may be delivered with the other two to his address above referred to: a translation of my communication is appended for your information.

2. Without unduly pressing upon the Raj Rana's attention the subject of a separate Principality for himself



the same footing with all others in Rajwarra, considering the magnitude of the sacrifice to be made in accepting it and the difficulties and embarrassments overcome by the contemplated measure.

9. Captain Ludlow's proceedings towards bringing the Raj Rana to a decision will, I hope, be entirely approved of. I should have sooner forwarded that Officer's Report with enclosures, but, after having examined the provisions of the Kotah Treaty, I thought it would be satisfactory to see the Raj Rana myself before doing so. I had accordingly an opportunity of speaking a few words to him in private yesterday in presence of Govurdhun Dass (his uncle), a confidential servant, and Captain Ludlow. I expressed myself gratified by the resolution he had come to, as appeared from Captain Ludlow's Report and his communication to the Governor General of India and myself; and, with respect to the points on which he had displayed anxiety, *viz.*, the principle of succession and additional style and titles on his becoming the head of a separate Raj, I said I would write without delay to higher Authority, and at the same time endeavoured to impress him with the sentiment that his own name would be raised, and the substantial interests of his family, perhaps, improved by the proposed arrangement, which would enroll him among the rulers of this part of India, while so much benefit was to accrue at the same time to his Prince, the Maha Rao, and the British Government be relieved from an embarrassing position. The expression of these sentiments seemed to have a favorable effect upon the Raj Rana, who spoke a very few words; but in fact drew forward Govurdhun Dass to express what

was to be said on the occasion: and I am happy to say that both seemed resolved to trust to the British Government for full justice being done to the Raj Rana in all

\* NOTE.—Since this paragraph was written, a Deputation of two of the Raj Rana's servants, accompanied by his Vakeel, Punna Lal, waited on me and actually made this proposition. I recapitulated a few of the reasons for the proposed change, and added that the Raj Rana had already written to the Governor General and myself; and that, if he desired to express anything of a counter tendency to the contents of his letters, I wished to hear it from his own mouth, or to receive it in writing. The subject was by no means pressed by the Deputation, who did not deliver to me a khureeta, which Captain Ludlow informs me they had for delivery at their visit.

respects in the new arrangement. I was the more gratified, because the Raj Rana, who has no fixed opinion upon almost any subject, and who is easily swayed by those around him, had, I was credibly informed, been persuaded to attempt to induce me to recommend that he should have a further trial\* in his office of difficulty for some years.

10. Pending a reply to this communication, Captain Ludlow and myself are busied in gaining detailed information of the value of all the districts within the Kotah Territory, determining their position, &c., for the purpose of proposing in specific terms what may appear to us a proper division between the Maha Rao and the Raj Rana.

11. As the State is in debt, and no treasure is to be heard of, much less found, I consider that it will be necessary to saddle the Kotah Raj with all public debts, with the exception of the arrears due to such portion of the Troops or public Officers of the Government as the Raj Rana may carry with him into service in his new Principality. The throwing of all public claims of debt, tribute, &c., upon the Maha Rao's future Government will allow of our fixing their intended provision for the Raj Rana on

and lineal male descendants, I trust that you may find him in the mind to renew the discussion of the question freely and confidentially with you. In that event, and in this also of his appearing to sincerely think of accepting the offer, you can make known to him that as much as one-third of the present Kotah Territories would be assigned to him and his *lineal* descendants: it would not be politic to allow the Raj Rana to know that the Government of India is prepared to sanction as much as three-eighths as a separate provision; and the intimation I have suggested should only be made if he shall seem to be not decidedly averse to entertaining the proposition, and for the purpose of fixing his wavering inclinations on the subject. It is possible, though far from probable, that the sentiments of the Governor General may make a strong impression on the Raj Rana's mind, and facilitate the negotiation in a manner to render even this communication unnecessary, and to enable you to fix with him a territorial provision, amounting to Rupees 10 or 12 lakhs per annum, without specifying one-third of the whole Kotah Territories.

3. Your acquaintance with what has already passed on this important subject, and the experience you will have acquired by this time of the temper and feelings of the Raj Rana, will guide you with respect to the time and manner of again drawing his attention seriously to it; and I need only add here, that, should you think my presence at Kotah likely to be useful in furthering the negotiation, or should the Raj Rana express a desire to see me, as he has before done, I should endeavour to visit Kotah and Boondée in the course of my present tour.

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Khureeta from LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALVES, to the Raj Rana of Kotah,  
—(dated Camp Bandurwara, the 2nd January 1838.)

ALONG with this you will receive from Captain Ludlow a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, and another from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in reply to your communications forwarded through Captain Trevelyan and myself on the subject of the affairs of Kotah. My friend, I feel confident that you will fully understand and deeply reflect upon their contents, and I hope also that you will freely communicate to Captain Ludlow all your sentiments without reserve; while that Officer, who is well acquainted with what passed between you and Captain Trevelyan, as well as with the conversation I had with your Vakeel not very long ago, will give you his best advice in an unreserved and friendly manner: to that gentleman I refer you for further information of my own sentiments.

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FROM CAPTAIN J. LUDLOW, Officiating Political Agent, Harowtee, to  
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALVES, Agent to Governor General for the  
States of Rajpootana,—(dated the 7th February 1838.)

YOUR letter of the 2nd ultimo, with its enclosures, reached me on the 7th idem, and Raj Rana Muddun Sing and his son, attended by Punna Lal, Vakeel, visited me on the 9th for the purpose of receiving the khureetas and ascertaining their contents.

During our first conference, which was strictly private, little was elicited beyond what has already been reported in Captain Trevelyan's communication of the 31st of July last



on Kotah affairs; and I shall, I trust, be readily forgiven for not undertaking the task of reiterating assertions advanced and the several arguments by which they were combated or refuted: but it is my pleasing duty thus early to record the often-repeated avowal by Muddun Sing that he would adopt whatever counsel might emanate from the Supreme Authority, to which he owed all obedience, and by whose friendly feeling towards him he should be shielded from a compromise of his interests, dignity, or welfare.

3. Having explained the general tenor of your letter of instructions, above adverted to, as far as it appeared desirable that it should be imparted at the present stage of the discussion, I entreated the Raj Rana, in friendly but earnest terms, to call to his Councils such persons alone who have his interests most sincerely at heart, and to reflect seriously upon the advantages of the proposal now tendered to him, the acceptance of which, I argued, must effectually remove the elements of discord and collision existing in his present difficult position, and place him in an honorable independence, which could not fail to be conducive to his future contentment and happiness.

4. Our next interview took place, on the 13th ultimo, at the Paegah, where the discussion was renewed in presence only of Punna Lal in one of the private apartments. The Raj Rana adopted his former arguments, and at length pressed me to display my friendly feeling towards him by explaining away the unfavorable impressions which the representations of former Agents had cast upon him, the result, as he urged, of a review having been taken of the acts of his predecessors, for which he was in no way respon-

sible. He pleaded that he could only in fairness suffer reproach, which might attach to defective Government since his assumption of the Executive Office; and that the state of things during his administration differed in no essential particulars from what had existed since the time of Zalim Sing.

5. These assertions were combated by allusion to the most defective features in the Government of Kotah; to the Raj Rana's severity towards the Hara Chiefs, whose jagheers had been unjustly confiscated; to the constant practice of exacting forced contributions; to the existing disorganization and inefficiency of the troops, who are in arrears about

\* 20 days' pay in every month.

† 10 days' pay in every month.

five months' "Chitta"\* and  
three years' "Hessab;" † to  
the constant distressing differ-

ences arising from animosity subsisting between himself and his Prince; and to the growing unpopularity of his administration. Occasion was here taken to allude to the relative positions of himself and his highly-gifted grandfather, and the inference was drawn that his own was one of extreme, if not insuperable, difficulty, and of consequent embarrassment to the British Government, which, far from acting precipitately, had admitted of a fair and patient trial, and had at length come to the decision that a further continuance of the existing state of things would be an unjustifiable support of an unpopular and defective Administration.

6. The advantages which would accrue from the acceptance of a separate Principality were again urged upon the Raj Rana's attention, but he objected that, by an appro-

privation of the possessions of his liege, he must suffer reproach in the eyes of the world. He took occasion, however, to remark that one-half of the Kotah State had been offered to his father, Madhoo Sing, by Political Agent Caulfield, but appeared dissatisfied with that part of the renewed proposition which provides that, in default of lineal male descendants, the portion of territory granted to Zalim Sing would revert (in the event of the acceptance of a separate Principality) to the British Government, while that which might be obtained from the Maha Rao would lapse to the State of Kotah.

7. On enquiry being made by the Vakeel whether twenty-five lakhs of territory would not be granted, I reminded him of the amounts proposed by Colonel Caulfield and Captain Trevelyan having fallen far short of the half of that sum; and that, though a separate Principality yielding ten lakhs of Rupees had been named by the latter Officer, lands to the extent of twelve lakhs per annum might probably be granted.

8. I now urged the Raj Rana not to press any unreasonable demand which might be construed into a rejection of the proposal, assuring him of my desire not to bring matters to a hasty decision, but to afford time for mature and deliberate reflection upon the important subject. I suggested, however, that by embracing the proposed terms he might anticipate any liberal consideration in the minor arrangements connected with the transfer, which could have effect consistently with fairness towards the Maha Rao. This was very cordially acknowledged, and I was about to take leave, when Punna Lal remarked that the Raj Rana would



not object to pay a large amount of tribute upon the allotted Principality in proportion to its extent; which observation was of course repelled by expatiating upon the disinterested motives of Government in interposing for the happiness and welfare of the several relations of the Kotah State by altering the anomalous state of things which at present exists.

9. Punna Lal has been in daily attendance at the Agency, and the tendency of his communications has been from the first of an encouraging nature: the 20th, the 21st, and the 22nd were respectively named by the Raj Rana for continuing the conference at the Agency Bungalow, but deferred by postponements till the day last named.

10. In the *Kotah Ukhbar* of the 20th ultimo it was reported that the Raj Rana had admitted Bhyroobuksh, Bukshee, Goverdhun Dass, Lalla Chundur Bhaun, Bohra Kameshur, Daun Mul Seth, and Punna Lal to his Councils; that the debate was private and lasted three hours, during which a draft of a khureeta was prepared. On the following morning the draft of a letter to His Excellency the Governor General, couched in ambiguous phrase, but implying that greater consideration ought to be extended to the Raj Rana than to the Maha Rao, was brought to me by Punna Lal, with a request from his master that I would express my opinion as to the propriety of its tenor. I sent back word that I had merely to convey the sentiments of Government and to offer such friendly advice as I considered likely to promote the Raj Rana's interests and welfare; but that, should the terms expressed be interpreted as pleading for the possession of half the Kotah State, they might be regarded by Government as an implied rejection of the proposition.



11. On the 22nd the Raj Rana was attended by his uncle, Goverdhun Dass and Punna Lal, and after a few words of prefatory discourse we retired into a private apartment, where the Executive Administrator desired Goverdhun Dass to draw near and declare the decision which had been finally arrived at. This active-minded man, grown sage in the school of adversity, alluded to by-gone events (without particularizing them) as illustrating the fact that all things must yield to the fiat of the British Government. He remarked—"What is life to me now; it is fast upon the wane: I am able to advise, and I have advocated the acceptance of the proffered terms." Here the Raj Rana clasped my hand and appeared cheerful and happy, as though his mind had been relieved by a final decision of the important question.

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13. In reply to my enquiry, the Raj Rana informed me that he would prefer the designation which he at present holds to that of *Raja*, but added that he hoped Government would, on his becoming an independent Chief, honor him with additional distinction of style, by which he would derive respect and consideration among the Princes of Rajwarra.

14. He now alluded to the heavy arrears due to the troops, and also to sums owing to Sahookars, amounting together to about Rupees 20,00,000, and said that, as this sum could not be raised within a short period, some indulgence must be extended to him for its liquidation in the event of the separation having immediate effect. In the contemplated change, however, there must arise numerous material points affecting the immediate interests of either

party, which might be brought under consideration and balanced against each other. A portion of the troops, by being retained in the service of the Raj Rana, could look to him for payment of their accumulated arrears, or these, being considered a public debt, might fall upon the State of Kotah; while the claim of Muddun Sing to reimbursement for expenses incurred by his grandfather in erecting the Palace across the river, at Nanta, might be denied upon the same principle, the edifice having been reared from the resources of the State.

15. My last conference with Muddun Sing and his Vakeel took place at the Paegah on the 1st instant, when the tenor of the altered khureeta, which had been prepared for dispatch, having been brought under discussion, I suggested some modifications or omissions, where allusion made to the faith of Treaties and the too confident expression of the popularity of the present Administration ill assorted with the Raj Rana's final resolve to accede to the proffered terms; but it was objected that the Raj Rana could not be expected to incur the reproach which would attach to an acknowledgment of inefficient rule; and as the point could not be conceded without considerable sacrifice of feeling, it was not further pressed. An alteration was, however, made after a long debate, whereby it might appear that the Raj Rana had thoroughly comprehended the terms of descent of the proposed Principality; and it is my duty to apprise you that Muddun Sing, while assenting to the Government proposition, is most desirous that the terms of the new Treaty shall entitle himself and heirs to a perpetuity of succession by adoption in failure of lineal descent. He is even with difficulty persuaded that

Government have any other intention than to place him in his new Principality on a par, in this respect, with other Native Princes of Rajwarra; and I venture to express an opinion, that, by extending to the Raj Rana and his descendants the adoptive license in failure of heirs male, the surest course would be resorted to for thoroughly reconciling him to the change which he is prepared to enter upon. The Supplementary Article of the Treaty, signed at Delhi on the 20th of February 1818, provides that both the Maha Rao and the Raj Rana shall hold their respective dignities "in regular succession and perpetuity;" and it must be remarked that the Administrator not only feels his pride hurt in an arrangement whereby the substantive remnant of Zalim Sing's influence and power might only be continued to his descendants through a few generations, but looks forward with keen apprehension to the period when, in the demise of the last lineal heir, the family must fall from rank and affluence to obscurity and comparative want.

16. There is one other point which was now earnestly pressed for the first time, *viz.*, an objection to the Chou-Mehla, or its vicinity, as the separate Principality; that tract being in a disturbed state from the inroads of foreign plunders, and not possessing a bythuk, or fitting seat of Government; from which causes the Raj Rana pressed most earnestly that his possession should be fixed to the north-east, with Shahabad, his hereditary jagheer, as his Capital. In reply to these remarks I informed him that I considered the views of Government in offering him a separate provision to point to the southern portion of the Kotah State; but that this would be finally determined upon after a full consideration of the subject.



17. Enclosed I have the honor to transmit the Raj Rana's khureeta in reply to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, with a translation into English. One is forwarded from the same personage to your address; these, with what I have above detailed, will sufficiently explain the intentions of Muddun Singh, who, I trust, may claim by his acquiescence in the wishes of Government some consideration and applause; as, though he would desire a Principality yielding more than 12 lakhs of Rupees per annum, he will not object to accept whatever, not falling short of that amount, may be fixed upon by Government: but I am of opinion that, had the offer been extended to Rupees 15,00,000, he would still have left the ultimate determination of the sum to Government, by whom he appears to desire that the decision should be pronounced.

18. The Raj Rana, having heard of your contemplated journey in the direction of Kekree, has expressed an earnest hope that you will extend your march to Kotah, as he would derive much satisfaction in the opportunity of conferring with you in person on a subject so materially affecting his interests; and in this wish I hope it may be in your power to gratify him.

19. My attention shall henceforth be closely directed to collecting information upon the nature and resources of the tracts contiguous to the Chou-Mehla, whereby we may be enabled to determine the limits of a Principality possessing a well-defined boundary and yielding 12 lakhs of revenue, and also to the ascertainment of such other particulars a knowledge of which may be essential to the accomplishment of the desired end.



20. In conclusion, I beg to express a hope that these proceedings may be deemed satisfactory, and to request the favor of such instructions as the present stage of the negotiation may appear to require.

### ABSTRACT.

Officiating Political Agent reports upon the result of the renewed proposal to Raj Rana Muddun Sing, of Kotah, of a separate Principality, and forwards the Raj Rana's replies to khureetas which recently arrived from the Right Hon'ble the Governor General and from the Agent to Governor General for the States of Rajpootana on this subject.

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Translation of a khureeta, in reply, from RAJ RANA MUDDUN SING, of Kotah, to the address of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, and dated 25th Shuwul, 1253 Hijree.

AFTER compliments and an acknowledgment of His Excellency's letter.

As to the allusions in your Lordship's letter to my want of attention in the Government of this State, the fact is, that your guileless petitioner and his forefathers have ever given the most particular attention to the Administration of affairs, nor has the slightest dissatisfaction been evinced by its subjects during the exercise of authority by your petitioner, excepting by the lawless and disaffected. On the contrary, the forefathers of your petitioner greatly extended the limits of the Maha Rao's Territory by considerate care for its subjects and by foresight and good management; and your petitioner, having in like manner strenuously

occupied himself in the Government of the country and in promoting the welfare of its subjects, was in hopes that, agreeably to the stipulations of the Treaty with the British Government, his office would endure in perpetuity; but your Lordship having thought it eligible that either the territories of this Principality shall be divided between your petitioner and the Maha Rao, or that its Military arrangements shall be transferred to the British Government; and Captain Ludlow having intimated that territory yielding 12 lakhs of Rupees, to descend to my lineal heirs, male, from generation to generation, without prejudice of any kind, or opposition from any one, has been agreed upon; your guileless petitioner entertains an earnest hope that whatever may be for the advantage and prosperity of your ally will be graciously extended from generation to generation, without prejudice, in absolute sovereignty and in security for ever.\*

\* Meaning without limitation to lineal heirs and with privilege of adoption.

As the proportion of territory which is to be assigned to your petitioner is excessively small, and as debts incurred in former days must be paid by the State to Sahookars, your Lordship will be graciously pleased to issue suitable commands and to afford the requisite assistance.

Your petitioner, reflecting upon the strength and stability of your exalted Government, considers his interests inseparable from its good-will.—(The usual conclusion.)

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Translation of a khureeta from the Raj Rana, MUDDUN SING, of Kotah, to the address of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALVES, Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, received 11th February 1838.

YOUR friendly communication, accompanied by a khureeta from the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, has duly reached me: regarding a separate Principality for me, or else the making over to the British Government all matters connected with the Military Establishments of this State, I have understood what you have written; and Captain Ludlow has further informed me that the portion of territory to be assigned to me and to my lineal descendants, without let or hindrance from any one, has been fixed at 12 lakhs.

My friend, as you are the protector of all Rajwarra, and are fully aware of the services and zealous conduct of myself and ancestors towards the British Government, I was in hopes that the expectations held out in the Treaty entered into by your Government, which provide for my interests and dignity, would have been adhered to. Now, however, that the British Government has arrived at the above decision, I trust that whatever provision may be made for me may be "from generation to generation, from progenitors to progeny, without lapse and irrevocably, for ever and ever." A reply has been prepared to the letter of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, and has been made over to Captain Ludlow. As the amount of territory to be made over for my support is very small, and as debts contracted in former days are claimable from this State, I trust that you, my friend, will make arrangements on these heads with due regard to my interests.—(The usual conclusion.)

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Supplementary Article of the Treaty concluded between the British Government and the Principality of Kotah on the 26th of December 1817.

THE contracting parties agree that after Maha Rao Omed Sing, the Raja of Kotah, the Principality shall descend to his eldest son and heir apparent, Maharaja Kcowur Kishore Sing, and his heirs, in regular succession and perpetuity, and that the entire Administration of the affairs of the Principality shall be vested in Raj Rana Zalim Sing, and after him in his eldest son, Koowur Madhoo Sing, and his heirs, in regular succession and perpetuity.

*Done at Delhi this 20th day of February A. D. 1818.*

L. S.

(Sd.) C. T. METCALFE.

Small Seal of  
the Governor  
General.

(Sd.) HASTINGS.

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor General at Lucknow this seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

(Sd.) J. ADAM,  
*Secy. to the Govr. Genl.*

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From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. ALVES, Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, to W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Secret Department, with the Governor General,—(dated Camp Kotah, the 22nd February 1838.)

WITH reference to the 9th paragraph and note attached to it of my Despatch, in the Secret Department, of the 20th



instant, I do myself the honor to state, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, that the same Deputation from the Raj Rana that came to me on the afternoon of the 20th waited on me yesterday again, and intimated their having explained what had passed on the first occasion to the Raj Rana, who had accordingly expressed himself satisfied to abide by his former acquiescence and by the wishes of the British Government.

2. The Maha Rao returned my visit of ceremony yesterday. Having intimated a wish to say a few words to me in private, an opportunity was afforded him of doing so, when he expressed anxiety to have an opportunity of showing his devotion by the performance of service to the British Government, as his ancestors had formerly done to the Kings of Delhi, and intimated that he would act in all things as advised or ordered by us to do. These sentiments had direct and obvious reference to the negotiations on foot, which, it seems, the Raj Rana and his servants have not kept concealed from His Highness. With this knowledge, therefore, I did not much hesitate to inform the Maha Rao, that, if any arrangement were effected for his benefit, he would have an opportunity of bringing into practice the good feelings he had expressed: the promises and professions made by the Maha Rao were hereupon repeated.

3. I received yesterday from Major Ross a Despatch, bearing date the 8th instant, from Subathoo, on Kotah affairs, copy of which he will probably have furnished you with, though he does not intimate having done so.

4. With reference to its contents, you will perceive that I have treated in my Despatch of the 20th instant on

the subject of taking a written engagement from the Maha Rao, to the effect that he will abide by all that may be done or advised by the British Government, and that I have also touched upon that of the State treasure.

5. To go deeply into that subject, an inspection of all records of receipts and detailed disbursements for a long period of time past would be necessary, as the information thereby gained would be indispensable to counteract with effect the assertion that will be made, that the State is in debt and possesses no treasure. There can be little doubt, I believe, that Zalim Sing did not hoard up money, but expended and improved the revenues by disbursements judiciously applied to the support of the Establishments indispensable to opposing the introduction of the anarchy, which long prevailed around him, into the Kotah State. His two successors in office may have amassed some money, but a great deal must, I think, have been latterly wasted and eaten up by harpies preying on the weak mind and weak Government of Raj Rana Muddun Sing. I am of opinion, therefore, that the Kotah State should be saddled with public debts, reduced, in the first instance, as much as possible by effecting pecuniary payments by the Raj Rana, on information to be gained, on an estimate to be formed, on general grounds, of the existence and amount of public treasure. This might, perhaps, be effected by a punchayeut of Sahoo-kars and servants of the Kotah State, to be jointly appointed by the British Agent and the Raj Rana.

6. With respect to the debt of Daun Mul Seth, in other words, that of Zorawur Mul's Firm, I think that its liquidation ought to have been guaranteed, or that the Agent

ought not to have interfered to effect the change, which was introduced with the view to at once reduce the influence of that house in the Kotah State and to pay off the money due to it. I do not, therefore, hesitate to say that I think we ought to see Daun Mul's fair claims satisfied under any circumstances; and that, with respect to other pecuniary claims on the Kotah Government, we ought to countenance and guide such arrangements as ought to satisfy the creditors in the event of a separation of the lands of the Principality taking place.

7. There can be no doubt, in the event of that separation, that the presence of a resident Agent at Kotah will be very necessary for a considerable period of time. I entirely concur with Major Ross on this point, though I do not anticipate all the difficulties which that Officer seems to think are likely to arise to the Maha Rao's exercise of power; and, with respect to forming a body of troops under British Officers, several considerations seem to be involved in the question. One is, whether the revenues will allow of the expense being incurred until the debts shall be reduced; another, whether the measure be thought of as a temporary or a permanent one; a third, if a permanent measure, how the Force is to be disposed of after the British Agent shall have been withdrawn.

8. On a small scale the measure would not prove a very expensive one; but if the reformed Force were not to be used for other purposes than the preservation of the general peace, its existence would not admit of much reduction in the other Establishments of the Government, as refractory subjects and debtors would soon learn that they



had nothing to fear from it. On the other hand, if contemplated as a permanent measure, the consideration involves that either of a permanent Local Agency at Kotah, or of a Force moveable even from the territory for general purposes, like that of the Jodhpoor Legion, and is therefore open to the objection, in the treatment of this most delicate question, of the British Government seeking an advantage to itself by ensuring the permanent services of a Force maintained by the State of Kotah. It may be prudent, however, to acquire the power to organize such a Force, reserving its use for future consideration along with circumstances to be developed and better understood.

9. As the proposition by the Maha Rao at a former time, alluded to by Major Ross, does not appear to have been conveyed through the Local Agent, and as I am not sure of the time or circumstances under which it was done, I have only to notice regarding it, that I believe it was made to Sir Charles Metcalfe, either when Resident at Delhi or Lieutenant-Governor of the Agra Presidency.

#### ABSTRACT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alves offers a few remarks on the negotiations at Kotah, additional to those contained in his Despatch of the 20th instant, in consequence of receiving the sentiments of Major R. Ross on some points connected with the subject.

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Copy of a Minute of the President of the Council,—(dated the 29th March 1838.)

IN forming an opinion in regard to the course of proceeding which should be pursued by our Government towards



Kotah in the state of things which now exists in that Principality, it is necessary to bear in mind that Zalim Sing, who, as Raj Rana or Regent, administered the Government of the Principality in 1817, when our connection with it commenced, did not govern by any right but that which he derived from having been appointed to the Office of Regent when Omed Sing, the Maha Rao or hereditary ruler, was a minor.

In our Treaty with Kotah, concluded in the year above mentioned, it was expressly declared that the Maha Rao, Omed Sing, and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute sovereigns of the country; and in the Supplementary Article, concluded a few months after guaranteeing the entire Administration "of the affairs of the Principality" to Zalim Sing and his heirs, Omed Sing and his heirs were again declared to be the sovereigns.

In the present crisis, therefore, when our interference has become necessary to prevent anarchy and bloodshed, and we must give our support either to the present Maha Rao against the present incapable and unpopular Raj Rana, or to the latter against the former, I cannot hesitate a moment to give my assent to the opinion of the Hon'ble Court, that, "whether we look to justice or expediency, the propriety of supporting the Maha Rao in preference to the Raj Rana cannot admit of a doubt."

I would, accordingly, be disposed at once to place the Administration of the Principality in the hands of the Maha Rao on his agreeing to assign to the Raj Rana a portion of territory, to be held by the latter as a separate and independent Principality.

From letters addressed by Colonel Alves to the Secretary with the Governor General, dated the 20th and 22nd ultimo, of which duplicates have been received here, it appears that the Raj Rana has intimated his acquiescence in the proposition to the above effect, made to him by the Governor General in November last; so that the main point now to be settled is the extent of territory to be assigned to him.

On this point my opinion is, that the assignment should not exceed one-third of the territories at present belonging to the State of Kotah, including the four Holkar Mehals; and that it might be limited to those four Mehals if great reluctance should be felt by the Maha Rao or the influential Thakoors to cede any portion of the ancient dominions of their Principality.

For the reasons stated by Colonel Alves in his letter of the 20th ultimo, I think with him that the proposed new Principality should be granted to the Raj Rana; subject to the rule of succession which obtains in all the Principalities of Rajpootana.

(Sd.)      A. Ross.

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I am inclined to concur in the views expressed by the President in Council; and I should view with regret any dismemberment of the ancient State of Kotah, which, I think, would prove to be a measure offensive not only to the Rajahs, the Maha Rao, and the people of that Principality, but to every other State in Rajpootana. I would not, therefore, recommend any transfer of territory to the Raj Rana, if possible to be avoided, beyond the Holkar Pergunnahs,

which were given by us to Zalim Sing, and which, therefore, may be considered as belonging to his heirs. If these Pergunnahs be inadequate to meet the object in view, it would be preferable, I think, to tax the Kotah State with a money payment in support of the Raj Rana, rather than insist on any transfer of the ancient territory for that purpose; and, failing heirs to the latter, I think that Holkar Pergunnahs should be allowed to lapse to the Kotah State in eventual compensation for any expense which may be imposed upon it as a provision for the Raj Rana. With regard to the Army of Kotah, it would, I conceive, be an advantage to that State to organize a portion of it under the command of British Officers, which, from its commanding position, would become an important part of the general military strength of the paramount Power, independent of the local control which it would establish in the heart of Central India.

*Dated the 31st March 1838.*

(Sd.) W. MORISON.

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Copy of a Minute by the HON'BLE W. W. BIRD,—(dated the 19th April 1838.)

It appears to me that, in the actual state of affairs at Kotah, no doubt can be entertained as to the necessity and propriety of our interference in the mode proposed. By the Supplementary Article to the Treaty, the British Government guaranteed to the family of the Raj Rana the entire administration of the Principality in regular succession and perpetuity; but its provisions, like those of all other Treaties, are of course liable to be affected by natural causes, and to be superseded by events over which the contracting parties



have no control. The present Raj Rana is described as incapable of discharging the duties of Administrator; as having rendered himself by his misconduct not only odious to the Maha Rao, but universally unpopular; and it appears that even his person is not safe except under British protection. A crisis, therefore, seems to have arrived in which, as the paramount Authority, even as a party to the Treaty itself, our interference is imperatively called for to put an end to a state of things dangerous alike to the welfare of Kotah and to the tranquillity of the surrounding States.

This interference is not likely to be misunderstood or misinterpreted. It originates in no object of political advantage to ourselves, but has arisen from the clear and obvious necessity of providing for a contingency unforeseen at the time of the Treaty, and which has been occasioned not by the British Government, but by the Raj Rana. The British Government has evinced ever since the Treaty was made a uniform desire to adhere to its provisions under every vicissitude, until a period has at length arrived when, owing to the incapacity and misconduct of the Raj Rana, such adherence is no longer practicable.

Under these circumstances, the most considerate and proper course to pursue with reference both to the just rights of the Maha Rao and our obligations to the Raj Rana is to induce the latter to retire from the Administration by the offer of a separate Principality, as proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor and sanctioned by the Governor General, to be formed out of the Kotah Territories. I am, of course, unable to form any opinion of the extent of country which should be assigned, regulated as it must be by local and



personal considerations, of which I have little information ; but, in order to avoid, as far as practicable, the dismemberment of the ancient Kotah Territory, it should consist, I think, in part, if not entirely, of the four Holkar Mehals : and, to make the arrangement less unacceptable to the Raj Rana, as well as to evince our own disinterestedness, it should be advisable, perhaps, instead of providing that the Principality should be resumed in default of lineal male descendants, to place him, as suggested by the Agent to the Governor General in the 5th paragraph of his letter of the 20th of February last, on the same footing with all other rulers in Rajpootana, his possessions descending to his nearest heirs or by adoption. His wishes likewise in regard to additional style and titles, unless there be any political objection, of which I am not aware, should, I think, be complied with, such compliance being calculated to reconcile the Raj Rana to the arrangement and secure his acquiescence.

It will be necessary, of course, to obtain the Maha Rao's assent to the arrangement to be made, but this, I conclude, will be attended with no difficulty.

As to the troops now in the pay of the Raj Rana, it does not appear from the correspondence that any embarrassment is apprehended in regard to the disposal of them. Of course a new allotment will be necessary in proportion to the extent of territory to be assigned to the Maha Rao and Raj Rana respectively ; but if, as alleged in Mr. Prinsep's note, the Raj Rana has no confidence in his followers under the temptation they are subject to from the intrigues of the Maha Rao, the transfer of a portion of them to the latter might, I should think, be

effected without danger to the general security. At all events, it is a matter not likely to be lost sight of in the progress of the negotiation, and, together with many other points which must arise affecting the interests of all parties, will, when the primary object is agreed to, doubtless admit of easy adjustment.

(Sd.) W. W. BIRD.

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Note by H. T. PRINSEP, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Political Department,—(dated the 6th March 1838.)

THE Hon'ble Court of Directors in their letter dated 18th October last direct the Government to carry into effect the arrangement already contemplated and under negotiation for placing the Administration of Kotah on a more satisfactory footing, and for dissolving the anomalous Treaties by which we are bound to uphold the Maha Rao and his heirs as perpetual Sovereigns and the Raj Rana and his heirs as perpetual Regents. The Hon'ble Court direct the four Holkar Mehals granted by us to Kotah after the Treaty of Mundisor to be offered to Muddun Sing, the grandson of Zalim Sing, who succeeded to the hereditary Regency in 1834, as a separate Principality, nominally dependent on Kotah, but practically independent; the Mehals to be held by him and his posterity for ever under British guarantee. The Court further direct that, if Muddun Sing continues to reject this offer, he be informed that we shall feel it our duty "to interpose and place the Administration in the hands of the Maha Rao;" and if he accept it, the Maha Rao is to assume the entire power of Government in the hereditary dominions of Kotah, as held by his family before the State became connected with us or with Zalim Sing.

These orders go much beyond the point to which the negotiation was carried by the Government prior to their receipt, and would warrant much more decided steps than any that have yet been taken to bring about the contemplated arrangements.

The Government negotiations have aimed at two things, separate in themselves, so far that each might be obtained without necessarily involving the other, but both evidently essential to a conclusive and satisfactory arrangement.

*First.*—The Government has offered not only the four Holkar Mehals, but as much as one-third, or even three-eighths, of the Kotah Territory as a separate Principality to the Raj Rana. The negotiation seems to stand thus:—Captain Trevelyan named to the Raj Rana a quarter of the territory estimated at 10 lakhs: the Raj Rana expressed his readiness to accept one-half as the condition of his leaving the Maha Rao in the independent management of the other half, but this offer has never been made in writing, and Muddun Sing appears to have been instigated by his advisers to retract even this qualified assent. The Governor General, concurring with Sir Charles Metcalfe, is disposed to give one-third, or even three-eighths, that is, about fifteen lakhs of territory, to Raj Rana Muddun Sing on the condition of his withdrawing from the administration of the remainder of Kotah; but it seems to be Sir Charles's and the Governor General's opinion, that, if the Raj Rana obtains such a territory, he should hold the Holkar Mehals conferred by the British Government as a hereditary fief of that Government quite independent of Kotah; so that, if for want of lineal heirs the tenure should lapse, these Mehals would revert



to us, and not to Kotah, the Raja of which would only take such Kotah Mehals as might be added to this territory in order to satisfy the Raj Rana. It does not appear that the offer of three-eighths, or fifteen lakhs of territory, has yet been formally made to Raj Rana Muddun Sing. The Raj Rana having met evasively the former proposition, the Governor General in November last replied, expressing his disappointment. In the mean time the Despatch of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors above referred to arrived, and the course of policy enjoined therein being much more decided than the Government was before prepared to enter upon, the question is submitted by the Governor General for careful consideration before determining upon the *ultimatum* to be now proposed to the Raj Rana.

*Second.*—Contemporaneously with this negotiation the Agent at the Kotah Durbar submitted to the Raj Rana a proposition for the reform of his Military Establishments. The offer was made to him of British Officers to command and discipline a portion of the Kotah Troops; this also has been met evasively. The Raj Rana has asked for a British Regiment to be stationed at Kotah for his security, but has declined to have British Officers appointed to his troops, being advised apparently that if he were to yield this point his authority in the country would be at an end. The Governor General in his letter of November has not pressed the matter on the Raj Rana, and the question remains to be considered conjointly with the course of measures to be adopted under the recent orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors. In the 29th paragraph of the Court's Despatch an opinion is expressed, that there are insurmountable objections to an arrangement for conducting the affairs of



Kotah under the advice of the British Agent with part of the Military placed under British Officers. The withdrawing of the Agent in case of the Raj Rana's asserting his competency to govern independently of our interference is equally objected to, and Major Ross's arguments against this course appear to have satisfied the Governor General. A course of systematic interference and control with command of the troops being thus objected to on one hand, and absolute non-interference and withdrawal from the country being equally rejected on the other, the Court of Directors have apparently come to the conclusion that there is no alternative but that of authoritatively requiring the guaranteed hereditary Regent and the guaranteed Sovereign to divide the territory between them, and each to govern his own independently. In reviewing the claims of the two parties the Hon'ble Court lean evidently to the side of the Maha Rao, and consider our guarantee of the Regency to the posterity of Zalim Sing to have been an anomalous creation by the Government of that day of a new status for his family. An hereditary Regency is treated as an absurdity sufficient *per se* to vitiate and annul the contract by which the British Government bound itself to maintain such a status. I confess I think this is treating the claims of the Raj Rana's family rather too lightly.

Raj Rana Zalim Sing restored, and it may be said created, the State of Kotah : but for his influence and character Kotah would have been swallowed up by the Mahrattas or by Ameer Khan and other Commanders of free bands ; whereas through his management it not only maintained its independence, but thrived amidst the desolation of all surrounding States. He added greatly to the territory ; was

the general referee and mediator of conventions between all the contending Chiefs: without his guarantee Treaties were waste paper. He was the banker always chosen to hold the stakes pending a final settlement; the oppressed sought refuge with him against extortion and tyranny, and his garrisons afforded a safe asylum for the families of those who mixed in the strife of parties and lived by violence. All this, it may be said, was personal, and though it had gone on for 50 years, and the individual who possessed the power and influence thus acquired had claims to consideration from us, because during the Pindaree war it was essential to secure his personal weight on our own side, still the transmission of the same power and influence to his posterity was a thing he could not have reckoned upon but for the Treaty with us. This the Hon'ble Court assume in their Despatch, but the inference is not quite consistent with historical facts, nor with the state of feeling in Hindostan. If it be enquired how Zalim Sing obtained for himself this vast power and influence, it will be found that it was by organizing, first and most effectually of all the Rajwarra Chiefs, a disciplined Military Force, through which he held the Jagheerdars and Tributaries of Kotah in due subjection, protected his own subjects and revenue farmers, and maintained, by well-posted garrisons in a strong country, such an attitude as preserved his independence by proving to all the dissolute Military Chiefs who surrounded him that it was much better worth their while to live in friendship than at war with him. The Hara feudatories of Kotah have always looked upon Zalim Sing with jealousy and fear; it is not through them that he rose to power and made the Principality to prosper, but in spite of these and by con-

trolling them. The garrisons of all the Forts of Kotah were held by troops raised, commanded, and paid by himself, and who owed no born allegiance to the Kotah Maha Rao, most of them being Hindostanees and their Commanders chiefly Moosulmans. When, after the death of Omed Sing, Kishwur Rao, his successor, fled from Kotah, and, appealing to the chivalrous spirit of Rajwarra, came back to reclaim his sovereignty, supported by thousands of that race, the part taken by the troops of Zalim Sing proves the real source of his power and of the strength of Kotah. Not one of them was unfaithful to him in the crisis, and it was they, with Colonel Tod, that bore the brunt of the battle and contributed mainly to the victory. Except the Cavalry affair, in which we lost two Officers by the men reining up without orders, our Troops were scarcely engaged, and the host of Kishwur Rao dissolved before Zalim Sing's Artillery and well-appointed Infantry, leaving Zalim Sing to arrange affairs as he wished. There was certainly a British Brigade called into the field on that occasion, but Zalim Sing was not dependent upon its aid, and would equally have gained the victory without it. If the British Government had not then existed as the paramount sovereign of India, what would have been the result of Zalim Sing's success on that day? Can it be doubted that that victory placed him in a position to transmit his power to his eldest son, Madhoo Rao, and to his descendants, even though it had not before acquired sufficient solidity to stand against the intrigues of the natural sovereign? It was for Madhoo Sing that the battle was thus fought in his father's life-time, and that circumstance assured him the continuance of his father's power. The proof is evident in the result, for while Madhoo Sing lived there was never any serious attempt made to



disturb his Regency. A second succession having recently placed a weaker man than Madhoo Sing in the position of Raj Rana, this circumstance encourages fresh intrigues, and it is the fear of these coming to a head to disturb the public tranquillity, the doubt whether Muddun Sing, who has shown himself to be of vacillating disposition, timorous character, and unfitted for command, will be able to maintain himself against these, that alone compels or makes it politic for the Government to devise a means of prevention. The Military power of Zalim Sing—his Artillery, his Battalion, and his Rusalas—were, according to all custom in Hindostan, hereditary; the allegiance of the troops was due to their Commander, who raised and disciplined them, and after him to Madhoo Sing. Intrigue may weaken this feeling; irregular pay and wrong promotions will produce discontents, which may be fomented into mutiny, but the Army of Kotah, the paid and disciplined Army, is evidently still with the Raj Rana, and until his influence over it and command of its allegiance shall be destroyed, it cannot be said that he has not the power to maintain himself and to conduct the Administration with efficiency. But Muddun Sing may not be of the character to command the attachment of troops, and the Reports of the successive Government Agents at Kotah confirm the opinion of his imbecility. As yet, however, the disciplined troops of Kotah have not deserted him; he commands their services and has all the garrisons and strongholds on his side. The power is, therefore, his in possession; and although, through our guarantee of his person, the Maha Rao may be in a favorable position for intrigue, and, under the cloak of that guarantee, may work with advantage to undermine the Administrator *de facto*, the Raj Rana has as much ground to



complain of us for affording his opponent this advantage as the Maha Rao to cry out against the Treaty by which we bound ourselves to Zalim Sing to maintain his heirs in the Regency. There is no doubt that the double sovereignty of Kotah is extremely inconvenient and must be a source of continual jealousy and intrigue. The two Chiefs are placed in the position to be perpetually endeavoring to thwart and ruin each other, but it does not follow, if the Government were wholly to withdraw, that the nominal sovereign would of necessity obtain the mastery over the Regent with the command of the Army and treasures of the State actually in possession. The Hon'ble the Court of Directors build their orders for removal of the Raj Rana in part only on his weak character and unfitness. If the principles they are guided by were sound and immutable, it would signify nothing whether the Raj Rana were fit or not fit to govern. The right of the family to be hereditary Regents is, however, as complete as that of the Maha Rao to be hereditary sovereign; both are liable to the accidents of nature, and may be set aside if incompetent to fulfil the duties of their places; but the holders of either in possession ought not to be deprived without good and sufficient cause; and it is rather late, after the Treaty has subsisted for 20 years, to set it aside as containing an incongruity which makes it fundamentally void. I have prefaced thus much to show that, as I understand the present state of things at Kotah, the Raj Rana is still the possessor of the Army and Revenue of the State. The feudatories of that family, the Native Hara Chiefs, are inclined of course in favor of the Maha Rao, but they are held in control by the mercenary trained Army, the command of which gives the sovereignty. Now it is

evident that the Army raised by Zalim Sing, through which he made head against Kishwur Rao, and which enabled Madhoo Rao to maintain himself in power against the wishes of the Maha Rao and his Hara feudatories, by which even Muddun Sing has been able to enforce the resumption of jagheers for faults real or pretended, cannot become the Army of the Maha Rao. If, however, the Government execute the Hon'ble Court's orders and confine the Raj Rana to the four Holkar Mehals obtained after the Treaty of Mundisor, he cannot carry that Army with him, for those Per-gunnahs will not suffice for its support. One of two courses will therefore be indispensable; either the Army, which is the best in Rajwarra and of tried fidelity to the cause it has espoused, must be disbanded, an unpopular if not a dangerous measure to the tranquillity of Malwa, or the British Government maintaining that Army as essential to the peace and good Government of the Kotah Territory and its vicinity, must guarantee its pay and take it under its own command and management. The Hon'ble Court have said, that to take it and govern through the Raj Rana, guided by the British Agent, would be a mischievous and objectionable scheme: no opinion is expressed on the question of taking the Army and leaving the Maha Rao to conduct affairs with its assistance to enforce his just orders, but with a portion of his revenue appropriated to its guaranteed maintenance; the object being to retain it as part of the general Military power of India, on the ground that that power ought to be in the hands of the paramount sovereign, which the Secret Committee's orders of 1830 have pointed out to be an object the Government should always keep its eye to the necessity of forwarding. The present Raj Rana is evidently fearful, and has no confidence in the troops of his grand-

father under the temptation they are subjected to through the intrigues of the Maha Rao. He has asked for the presence of a British Regiment as a Body-guard for security as well against them as against the Hara Chiefs in the Maha Rao's interest. The terms on which the Raj Rana offered to retire from the Regency, *viz.*, with a separate Principality of half the territory, conjoined with his application for a British Regiment, sufficiently show that fear is the paramount consideration with him; and if that be his character, it will not be difficult to bring him to accept either the terms of the Court, or the more favorable terms proposed by the Governor General. But before anything can be done, the Army of Kotah must be assured of its independence of either of the two Chiefs if dismissal and discharge were proclaimed as its lot; consequently, upon an arrangement being made with the Raj Rana on the terms proposed, its leaders would be interested in opposing such an arrangement to the last point. The Army would not be satisfied to be transferred to the Maha Rao, whose full sovereignty being declared would carry with it a right of discharging, appointing favorites to command, and paying by cheques on Fondus. I look upon it as next to impossible to make any satisfactory arrangement for Kotah without first settling the question of the Army; and, therefore, whatever may be determined upon as proper consequent upon the receipt of these orders, the first thing to be effected is to induce either the Raj Rana to give up his Army, or the Army to give up him, taking from the British Government the guarantee of its arrears and continued employment. And here it is necessary to observe that the correspondence on record affords at present very insufficient information as to the number of troops and their description, their Command-



ants, and places of Cantonment and Garrison ; nor do I find anything satisfactory as to their feeling towards the Regent and Maha Rao. The first thing to be done, as it seems to me, is to obtain a full Report on this point, and I would suspend the further urging of the Raj Rana to retire from the Regency until the Government had finally determined what to do with the Kotah Army. The income divisible between the two Chiefs will evidently depend much on the amount to be first set apart from the general revenue of Kotah for the support of this Army. Perhaps, after making the appropriation for this purpose, the revenue of the four Holkar Pergunnahs will be a sufficient share of the remaining territory for the retired Regent. The pay of the Army, if assessed as a subsidy, may be left to be collected in part from the Maha Rao and in part from the Raj Rana ; and, in the apportionment of the districts which are to yield it, there will be much to arrange that will leave room for the exertion of favor, accordingly as the propositions of the Government are received favorably or resisted.

(Sd.) H. T. PRINSEP.

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From H. T. PRINSEP, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Political Department, to W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Secretary, Governor General,—(dated Fort William, the 25th April 1838.)

WITH reference to your letter, dated the 15th January last, on the subject of the course of measures to be pursued for effecting a settlement between the Raj Rana and Maha Rao of Kotah, I am desired by the Hon'ble the President in Council to forward, for the information of the Right Hon'ble



the Governor General, the enclosed copies of Minutes by the Hon'ble the President in Council and the Hon'ble Colonel Morison, as also one by the Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Bird, dated respectively the 29th and 31st ultimo, and 19th instant, regarding Kotah affairs, together with copy of a note by the Secretary, dated the 6th ultimo, on the same subject.

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From R. Ross, Esq., Political Agent, on leave of absence, to W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Secretary to Governor General, Political Department,—(dated Soobathoo, the 8th February 1838.)

I HAVE the honor herewith to transmit the copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana relative to the questions likely to arise in the course of the partition of the Kotah Territory, an arrangement to which I understand that the Raj Rana has consented.

2. I take this liberty that the letter in question may be submitted to the Governor General when the subject comes before His Lordship in due course through Colonel Alves's reports, should it not then have been forwarded by that Officer a circumstance which will necessarily happen if his Report should have been dispatched before my letter had reached him.

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From R. Ross, Esq., Political Agent, on leave of absence, to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. ALVES, Agent, to Governor General for the States of Rajpootana,—(dated Soobathoo, the 8th February 1838.)

THE information which I have received of the consent of the Raj Rana of Kotah to the project for a partition

of the Kotah Territory between the Maha Rao and himself has suggested the following observations relative to the several questions which will arise in carrying that arrangement into effect. The disposal of these questions will necessarily devolve upon the British Authorities both on general grounds, as the paramount power and the guardians of order in Central India, and on the special account, that, having brought about the arrangement in question, we have thereby become responsible, to a certain extent, for its completion, with the least possible injury to any of the divers interests which it is calculated to effect, and with the least possible disturbance of existing relations of all descriptions.

2. In offering these observations I labor under the disadvantage of ignorance as to the instructions issued by the Lieutenant-Governor for the renewal of the negotiation with the Raj Rana; and His Honor may therefore, for aught I know, have already provided for all I propose to suggest. It is also highly probable that all I have to submit for consideration may have occurred to yourself or to Captain Ludlow; but as it is also possible that, owing to the numerous other claims on your attention, something connected with Kotah affairs might have escaped you which the present letter may bring to mind, I should blame myself for disregarding that possibility from a motive so personal as the fear of being thought officious.

3. A first and most indispensable preliminary appears to me to be the Maha Rao's formal and express consent to the arrangement, a suggestion which may appear superfluous either on account of the obviousness of what it recommends, or because His Highness's consent to a measure so greatly

to his benefit may be taken for granted. In the former case, however, it will do no harm, and in the latter it may obviate embarrassment and hindrance in a more advanced stage of the arrangement by depriving the Maha Rao's Agent of all pretence for treating the measure as one of our dictation, not of His Highness's choice,—a perverse course, which they might otherwise adopt in regard to such details as might not exactly correspond with their views.

4. In addition to his consent to the partition His Highness should also be asked to agree either to abide generally by our arbitration of the several questions arising out of that measure, or to enter into such specific stipulations on these points as it might be thought necessary to require of him.

5. The principal objects for which such stipulations would be necessary, or for which our subsequent arbitration would be required, are

1st.—The appropriation of the State treasure,\* including

\* Though both the present and late Raj Ranas were always needy, it was the general opinion that this was owing to the family practice of never disbursing but from the income of the year, and never touching the hoarded treasure, which I have heard mentioned as considerable. It is never easy by common means to get correct information on such a subject; and during my residence at Kotah it never became necessary, and therefore would have been improper to resort to any other means.

the discharge of all arrears due to the army, and the liquidation of the other debts of the State properly so called. Here a question would arise as to the disposal of the residue, if any, and as to whether the Maha Rao should be the sole residuary, or whether the Raj Rana should share with His Highness in

proportion to his share of the territory. If the treasure of the State be insufficient for the payment of its debt, the Maha Rao should be required to make arrangements to that



effect satisfactory to the public creditor by assignments on the revenue of his territory; and to the fulfilment of these arrangements it will behove us, I apprehend, to see effectually by some means, which, while they answer the desired end, shall be as much as possible in unison with the prohibition by the Home Authorities of any guarantee of loans. Among the just claims on the Kotah State, I understand you to concur with me in thinking that of Seth Daun Mul entitled to our special consideration; the Raj Rana's debt to him being the sequel of a change in the Financial Administration of the Kotah Territory, brought about by our influence and at our instance.

*2nd.*—The disposal of the present Kotah Army, which it is not to be supposed that the Maha Rao would choose to retain; while, on the other hand, its disbandment at once would, by throwing 12,000 armed men out of bread, be dangerous in the extreme to the public peace; and further objectionable, as entirely depriving the Maha Rao's Government, for the time and at a moment most critical for its future character and success, of the means requisite for police purposes and other preventives of internal disorder; objections, however, which His Highness's inexperience in Government would probably lead him to disregard, in preference to continuing of his own accord to retain the Raj Rana's Troops. The particular means of guarding against these opposite inconveniences, and of providing in the most effectual and economical manner for the Military duties of His Highness's new Government, will be an important subject of consideration. To me it appears that the latter object would be best attained by His Highness's acceptance of the services of British Officers to discipline and command

a Force of strength proportioned to those duties. I am so strongly impressed, however, with the propriety of avoiding every appearance of seeking advantages for ourselves in the partition arrangement, that I hesitate to recommend that this part of its details should be stipulated for with the Maha Rao, though, if it should be eventually adopted by him on our recommendation, it would, I think, be for the good of both. I happen to have authentic, though unofficial, information that this was one among other propositions recently made on the part of the Maha Rao to a high functionary at a time when it could not be entertained; and it might now be mentioned to His Highness that the objections to a compliance with the wish he had then expressed no longer exist.

6. I have yet another subject to advert to, and it is one of which the importance appears to me such that I cannot honestly omit its mention, because of the tinge my own opinion on it may be supposed to take from its relation to my personal interests. It is one among the many advantages to be hoped from the arrangement now in progress at Kotah, that it may, in process of time, admit of the withdrawal of our Agent from that Court. But the permanency of this advantage and many others would be utterly lost by precipitating that measure, as, if the Agent were to be withdrawn as soon as the partition had taken place, the Maha Rao's Principality would, in six months' time, be in a state of anarchy such as to require not merely the re-appointment of an Agent, but our still more decided interventions, as guardians of the public peace, to re-establish order, to the extent necessary, to enabling the Maha Rao to perform his duties to us and to his neighbours. His very

tribute he would be unable to pay, for he would soon cease to draw a Rupee from his territory, if, indeed, he should ever succeed in doing so if left to himself. And were such to be the case in the department of finance, it is not to be expected that in other respects his Government would be more efficient; that it could restrain from aggressions on neighbouring States, or effect satisfaction when such occurred; that it could coerce or expel predatory bands, afford safe transit to travellers and merchandize, or even the accommodations required for our troops *en route* through the territory; or, in a word, that it would prove an in-offensive, not to say an efficient, member of the community of States in Central India. For it is to be recollected that this is no parallel case to the accession to power by means of a movement of the present Princes of Gwalior and Indore. It is, in fact, a case which, while more nearly resembling the restoration of the ancient Princes of Mysore and Suttarah, still differs even from these in some important particulars, as in these the fallen dynasties left behind them a machinery, good or bad, for carrying on the Government; but here the Raj Rana will take away with him to his new Capital all that machinery, that is to say, all the individuals conversant with the details of Government, as they are all his immediate friends, dependants, and relations, whose services he could not dispense with in his new station, and who, if he did, have all been too deeply concerned against the Maha Rao to venture themselves in his power, or to be employed or trusted by him. Under such circumstances, it is beyond all hope or probability that the Maha Rao should fail to compromise himself if deprived at his first outset of the advice and guidance of a residing Agent.



7. Let it not be thought that all these evils could be remedied by us at will by the re-appointment of an Agent if found necessary, as this would prove a delusive supposition; for, not to mention that prevention is always better than remedy, while the withdrawal of the Agent, to whose presence the past 16 years have familiarized all at Kotah, would be, as I firmly believe, particularly unwelcome to the Maha Rao himself at the present juncture, his return after some interval would be still more so, as it would then be opposed by whatever might exist at the time of the nature of a ministry, that is, by those who might then be in possession of Maha Rao, and whose measures, of course, it would be the object of such re-appointment to reform. The position which the Agent may now take, and for as long as may be necessary retain, so satisfactorily to all parties, and so fitly and advantageously, would, on his withdrawal, become otherwise occupied to his subsequent exclusion. At present we shall find the Maha Rao unpossessed by any party and uncompromised by any system of mismanagement. In being guided, therefore, by us for some time to come, he would have none of those hard and mortifying sacrifices to make which the discontinuance and subsequent renewal of our intervention would entail. Let us guide him, then, at his outset, that others may not misguide him. His first feelings at the sudden and unexpected improvement of his fortunes owing to our gratuitous and disinterested exertions will dispose him to profit by our advice. Let us not throw away this advantage in the mistaken belief that we can retrieve it at pleasure hereafter, when these feelings shall have become deadened by time and by familiarity with his improved position.

## ABSTRACT.

THE Political Agent at Kotah, on leave of absence, submits some observations on the questions likely to arise in the course of the partition of the Kotah Territory, understood to be now in progress.

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From W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Political Department, with the Governor General, to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. ALVES, Agent to Governor General, Rajpootana,—(dated Camp Dehli, the 19th February 1838.)

I AM desired by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India to acquaint you that he has received from Major Ross a copy of his letter, addressed to you and dated the 8th instant, on the subject of the partition of the Kotah Territory, and to state that His Lordship concurs generally in the views expressed by that Officer, especially as to the propriety of obtaining the formal consent of the Maha Rao to the measure of granting a separate Principality to the Raj Rana.

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From W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Political Department, with the Governor General, to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. ALVES, Agent to Governor General for the States of Rajpootana,—(dated Camp at Kurnaul, the 3rd March 1838.)

I AM directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th ultimo, forwarding copy of correspondence and requesting instructions upon the question of a separate Principality for the Raj Rana of Kotah.

2. In reply, I am desired to communicate to you as follows:—

3. The Governor General is glad to find that there is now every prospect of a speedy extrication from the anomalous and embarrassing position in which the British Government and all parties concerned have been placed by the provisions contained in the Supplementary Article of the Treaty concluded with Kotah on the 26th of December 1817.

4. The principle of the new arrangement has been agreed to by the Raj Rana, and he must not be permitted to depart from that Agreement.

5. With regard to the succession to the separate Principality, the Governor General will not object so far to modify the previous instructions as to admit of the Raj Rana's being placed exactly on the same footing with all other rulers in Rajpootana. This will include the right of inheritance by adoption, if the right is conceded to all other rulers in Rajpootana, and there is no necessity for its specification. It would, of course, be understood that the succession is to be limited to the descendants of Zalim Sing, with whom the Treaty was made.

6. On the subject of the point discussed in the 11th paragraph, I am directed to observe that in the separation of the two Principalities, if no part of the tribute and debt be charged to the Government of the Raj Rana, ample allowance must of course be made to the Maha Rao while assigning the limit of his Principality in consideration of this circumstance.



7. The Governor General will be prepared to grant suitable titles to the Raj Rana on the completion of the new arrangement.

8. With reference to the concluding portion of your letter, the Governor General desires me to observe that you will have perceived from my letter of the 19th ultimo that His Lordship fully concurs with you in thinking that the formal assent of the Maha Rao is essentially requisite to the completion of the contemplated arrangement, and it will be necessary to enter into separate Treaties with him and the Raj Rana.

9. You will be pleased to apprise Captain Ludlow of the approbation with which the Governor General has viewed the ability and judgment which he has displayed in the conduct of this negociation.

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From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. ALVES, Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, to H. T. PRINSEP, ESQ., Secretary to Government of India, Political Department, Fort William,—(dated Camp Kesho-rai-Patun, the 23rd April 1838.)

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the Hon'ble the President in Council, and to express my regret that I have been unable to do so at an earlier moment, copy of my Despatch of the 14th instant, to Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's address, together with copies of all the papers that accompanied it, on the subject of the recent partition arrangement effected for the separate provision of the Raj Rana of Kotah and his descendants, and for the restoration of the Maha Rao to the direct control and Government of the rest of the Kotah possessions.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. ALVES, Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, to W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, with the Governor General,—(dated Camp Kotah, the 14th April 1838.)

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith, for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, copies of Captain Ludlow's Despatch to my address of the 12th instant, and its enclosures, together with the original Treaties, with appended Schedules and the sketch of country alluded to.

2. As every endeavour has been directed, throughout the negociation, to the accomplishment of the object of a separate territorial provision for the Raj Rana and his heirs, upon the principles on which the project was originally entertained, and agreeably to all the instructions which have latterly been issued for the purpose of carrying it into execution; and as these endeavours will, I trust, be viewed by His Lordship as having been successful in almost every respect, and as far as the nature of the tedious and difficult negotiations admitted of; I hope that the two Treaties, with their annexed Schedules, herewith enclosed, will receive His Lordship's confirmation and signature, in order that they may be made over to the Maha Rao and Raj Rana respectively, when the counterparts left with them will be received back and forwarded for record by the Government of India.

3. The Treaties themselves and Captain Ludlow's Report contain almost all necessary information both as to the arrangements effected and the manner in which they were attained; but I may still, with reference to the whole subject, offer some remarks which will not be considered as superfluous.

4. It will be observed that we have adhered as closely as possible throughout to the first proposal of twelve lakhs as the amount of revenue of the territory to be allotted to the Raj Rana. With good management the territory allotted to him may yield more, a result in which, I think, we ought to rejoice, because he is saddled with Rupees 80,000 of the Kotah tribute, and likewise with the liquidation in four years of State debts amounting to nearly fifteen lakhs of Rupees, inclusive of interest, and a part of the arrears of the troops.

5. When a Statement of the public debts was first required, they were roughly estimated at twenty lakhs of Rupees : when rendered, the Statement exhibited a list of nearly forty lakhs. It was known to Captain Ludlow and myself, however, even before the names of the creditors were taken down, that many of their claims were little more than nominal ; and it was determined, therefore, in view to saving time and to giving the Raj Rana a fair share of debts to pay, that a selection should be made of a few just and heavy claims (whose early payment was a duty of the Raj) and their liquidation fixed upon the Raj Rana, leaving all those that neither pressed for payment nor could be duly estimated without investigation for eventual payment by the Maha Rao : many of these last are either of very old standing, or have been partly compromised by land tenures, or other boons ; and some, indeed, are fines exacted by the Raj Rana, which he would never have thought of re-paying as *bonâ fide* debts.

6. The Maha Rao, therefore, will not have nearly so much actual debt to pay as the Raj Rana, while he will



have an indefinite length of time to arrange for meeting the demands against his territory.

7. It appeared to me to be essentially necessary that both Chiefs should formally engage to satisfy the just demands of the public creditors, inasmuch as the British Government, being the mediator and director of this arrangement of separation, would have incurred the odium of the loss which would have been sustained by these creditors had no such engagements been formed. The measure appeared to me, in short, to be due alike to justice and to the British name as connected with the whole new arrangement.

8. While the two Chiefs are bound in honor and by Treaty, however, to fulfil these pecuniary obligations, the creditors have received no specific guarantee from us on the subject. We retain the power to set aside districts in the Raj Rana's Principality for the payment of the debts which he has taken on himself to settle should he fail in liquidating any of the prescribed instalments; and we have the general power of a Treaty over the Maha Rao to enable us to procure from him substantial justice to those whom he has agreed to pay. It may be expected that the Raj Rana will fulfil his engagement sufficiently well to save us the necessity of temporarily attaching any of his districts; and I should also sanguinely hope that the liquidation of the Maha Rao's share of the debts would not prove a matter of difficulty or one requiring more than the advice of the British Government.

9. With respect to the districts assigned to the Raj Rana, I may state that his relinquishment of Nanta was made

apparently with anguish of mind ; for, independently of its being considered an old family residence, he was most anxious to retain it from the shelter which the Palace would have afforded to the females of his family until he should have constructed a suitable Palace at Jalra Patun ; but Nanta could not be left with the Raj Rana, as it is situated (with a few villages attached) across the Chumbul, only a few miles distant from the City of Kotah. The Raj Rana was, for obvious reasons, also very averse to give up the District of Shahabad ; and as no particular objections were opposed to his retaining it, he was gratified by being left in possession. So

exclusively personal do these two tracts\*  
appear to have been considered by the

\* Nanta and Shahabad. Raj Ranas of Kotah, that the accounts of their revenues were not sent to the Raj Dufter, while those of the Chou-Mehla were.

10. The Raj Rana more than once seriously proposed that the Southern Districts of the Kotah Territory should not form the basis of his Principality, but that he should receive territory adjoining to Shahabad amounting to twelve lakhs per annum, with the River Kalee Scinde as the boundary between the Maha Rao's territories and his own. This proposition could not be entertained, as its adoption would have left the reserved territories of Kotah of a most inconvenient and shapeless form, and of vast length from north to south in proportion to their breadth. The Raj Rana was, in short, most anxious that the Chou-Mehla, from being so open to depredations, should not be assigned to him along with districts adjoining it. His mind was, however, at length more reconciled to the Chou-Mehla from being told that the British Government was turning its

attention to the pacification of that quarter of Malwa. While on this branch of the subject, I should notice that the Raj Rana pressed in the most urgent manner, and nearly throughout the negotiations, for one of the principal fortresses of the State, either Sherghur or Gagrone, and that both Captain Ludlow and myself had, on several occasions, to oppose to him every argument we could adduce against the Kotah State being shorn of the lustre and consequence which, in general opinion, attach to the possession of places of the kind; and, moreover, that the Raj Rana was solicitous to have Shahabad connected with his southern possessions by the inclusion of certain Pergunnahs lying between the River Newij and the Districts of Chuppra and Shahabad; but the request was shown to be inadmissible, as either including too much territory, or as destroying the compactness of the reserved territories of Kotah.

11. Respecting Jagheerdars located in the two respective Principalities, the relations of the Raj Rana, who are at present provided for in the reserved territories of Kotah in an amount of, perhaps, one lakh of Rupees, will lose their jagheers, and will fall to be provided for by the Raj Rana. The only Hara Sirdar in the latter's territory will be provided for by the Maha Rao, while all other Jagheerdars, as well as holders of religious and charitable grants, are understood to remain in possession of their present provisions, liable only to the customary uncertainties attending such tenures. There is only one Jagheerdar of note, I believe, who need be mentioned by name, *viz.*, Raj Urjoon Sing, who holds an Estate in the reserved territory of the Maha Rao, and another in the Shahabad. The Raj Rana has said that he won't molest him if he pays him the wonted allegiance of a



Jagheerdar ; while the Maha Rao has expressed his desire that Urjoon Sing should serve him alone and still retain his jagheer in Shahabad. His Highness was informed that it would be proper for Urjoon Sing to serve the Raj Rana by means of some of his relations and adherents, and to yield him such personal homage as is due to a Prince from an Estate held of him ; on which condition he would be entitled to keep that which he at present enjoys in Shahabad.

12. A portion of Shahabad, called Koilwarra, and formerly held in jagheer, was annexed many years ago to the Fisc ; its revenues are included in the estimated value of Shahabad, and the tract is, accordingly, included in that district as annexed to the territories assigned to the Raj Rana after some discussion on the subject with the Maha Rao.

13. There is but too evidently no money in the State Treasury ; and, in reply to questions on this head, the Raj Rana has invariably answered that, with any surplus revenue, there would have been no debt, and that debt was the result of an expenditure exceeding income. Our contrasting the flourishing condition of the revenues of Kotah with that of even the first of the States of Rajpootana, and our remarks on the reduction of expenditure and consequent savings, which ought to have been effected during years of tranquillity and peace, elicited nothing satisfactory, and, I fear, we must conclude that much wealth has been misappropriated, squandered, and embezzled. Considering, however, that the Raj Rana was, *de facto*, ruler of Kotah, I am of opinion that, unless the public accounts should exhibit a Treasury balance, we should not scrutinize too closely into the past to endeavour to ascertain why there was not

one. Prudence, and what may be considered to be due to the late guaranteed position of the Raj Rana, will probably be deemed sufficient grounds for not disturbing the secrets of the past.

14. The Maha Rao will enter on his rule with a compact and fertile territory, yielding a net revenue of fully twenty lakhs per annum, with peaceable neighbours and well-defined borders on all sides, and no very heavy pecuniary obligations to fulfil either of a permanent or temporary kind. His condition, therefore, as one of the principal rulers in Rajwarra, will be one of comparative affluence and comfort, and the Raj Rana ought also, under a tolerable system of management, to be able to maintain his position as a Prince of secondary rank in a state of respectability, and at the same time provide for the good Government of his territories, whose boundaries are straggling, and in some parts wild and contiguous to bad or indifferent neighbours, *viz.*, on the sides of Soandwara and Kheechewarra.

15. If the Raj Rana shall be deemed to have held back more than he ought or might have been expected to do from completing the arrangement after having assented to its principle, it will be remembered that, so long as a British Agent was resident at this Court, he felt secure in his administration; and that, therefore, to have ensured the manifestation of less reluctance to his acceptance of a separate Principality, it would have been necessary that the Government of India should have taken some steps, which should have left his Government to rest, more than it did, on its own intrinsic merits.

16. As reasons existed, however, for not risking the result of any such experiment, the vacillating conduct of the Raj Rana is very naturally referrible to two motives, the one being latent hope (kept alive by those around him) that the old system might possibly be continued even under some modification; and the other, the impression that the better terms he struggled for, the better provision he was likely to have made for himself and descendants in the end. With respect to the first expectation, I have to state that I received a khureetah from the Maha Rana of Oodeypore only a few days before the Raj Rana signed his Treaty, from which I could plainly gather that His Highness would have been glad to see an arrangement effected by which things should remain as nearly as possible on the old footing. The Raj Rana may possibly have known also that Rawul Byree Saul of Jyepore was of the same mind as the Maha Rana; and in such circumstances his endeavours to protract the negociation were very natural.

17. These sentiments of the Maha Rana and Byree Saul are, no doubt, the offspring of personal feeling rather than of a deliberate consideration of the question of partition as remotely affecting the interests of Rajwarra by the principle adopted. The Rao Rajah of Boondée is, on the other hand, greatly interested in the arrangement as being beneficial to the Maha Rao of Kotah, and I entertain little doubt but that it will eventually give general satisfaction as the objects and motives for its accomplishments must be well understood throughout Rajpootana.

18. I hope that His Lordship will authorize the conferring of a suitable khillut of investiture on the Ra



Rana, and the acceptance of a moderate nuzzerana from him in return, and I beg to further suggest that the Raj Rana's mind would imbibe a salutary degree of confidence were His Lordship, in conferring suitable titles on him, to assure him of protection and favor.

19. As the details of the arrangements approached to maturity, the Maha Rao and his advisers began perceptibly to think of, and to offer, objections, which, if listened to, would have had the effect of embarrassing the whole negotiation and protracting it to an inconvenient length of time. Captain Ludlow, therefore, addressed His Highness on the 15th ultimo, in reply to his khureeta of the 7th of the same, for the purpose of obtaining from him a paper which should ensure his acquiescence to the terms of partition so soon as they were finally settled with the Raj Rana.

20. His Highness's reply evinced a strong inclination to have a voice in the details of the arrangement and to cut down the Raj Rana's portion of the territory as much as possible. In ordinary circumstances it would have been advisable to consult the Maha Rao, but as everything which his servants were informed of was very sure to be carried clandestinely to the Raj Rana, and as it would have been indispensable to point out to the Maha Rao every arrangement in favor to the Raj Rana's claims, and to inform him of the views of the Governor General of India, Major Ross, &c., with regard to the extent of territory which might be sacrificed in order to accomplish the great object in view, before he and his servants could have been brought to a sense of what was due to the Raj Rana, it is very clear that such discussions (when secretly carried

to that personage) would have had the effect of strengthening the Raj Rana's servants, and inducing them and himself to set forth demands more inadmissible than any that were made.

21. I have thought this explanation necessary to do away with any appearance of harshness which may be thought to attach to the correspondence between Captain Ludlow and the Maha Rao, the letters and proceedings of the former having been guided by my advice. Captain Ludlow visited, and had a private interview with, the Maha Rao on the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo, and persuaded him of the propriety of signing the paper required; and I have great pleasure in adding that His Highness executed his new Treaty on the 10th instant in a most cheerful manner at the Agency; and, when the business was over, expressed himself in terms of gratitude for what had been effected in his behalf, and requested that he might be viewed as one desirous of evincing devotion to the British Government should occasion ever arise for calling his personal services into action.

22. I now have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two Despatches of the 3rd and 22nd ultimo, in conformity with the instructions contained in which the Treaties with the Maha Rao and Raj Rana have been concluded, and beg to explain that the meaning which I intended my remarks on the eventual reversion of the Chou-Mehla to bear was chiefly this, namely, that no reversionary right to that tract of territory was contemplated at the time the cession was exacted from Holkar. I entirely concur in the view of the cession, which considers it to have been out of

Holkar's power to resist acquiescence in the measure, but I am also of opinion that the cession was exacted because Zalim Sing rented the four districts when the Treaty of Mundesor was formed,—a circumstance in favor of my opinion, that the British Government never thought of eventually acquiring them for itself. It is certain, however, that, though ceded expressly for Zalim Sing, they have been formally annexed to the Kotah Territory by the British Government. Should the Raj Rana's Principality eventually lapse from want of heirs, the grant of the Chou-Mehla having been virtually made to Zalim Sing and his heirs, but little difficulty would be experienced in having that tract placed at the command of the British Government, in connection with the re-annexation to Kotah of those districts which have now been severed from it.

23. His Lordship will perceive that the obligation to maintain a body of troops Officered by British Officers has been incurred by the Maha Rao; and I hope that the sum to be set apart for the purpose, as limited to three lakhs of Rupees per annum, will be deemed a sufficient amount. With respect to the origin of the proposition, *viz.*, the Maha Rao's having offered at a former period to maintain a Force of the kind, we have no grounds for assuming that His Highness ever did so; and, with respect to the necessity of the measure, I may mention that the Raj Rana will carry with him the three Puttuns of orderlies and about one thousand men of the body of Buldeos, and will not accordingly leave a larger Force behind him than the Maha Rao will require for a time; there is not likely, therefore, to be any great disbandment of troops, nor any eventual insubordination amongst them, provided they be pretty regularly



paid, though some dissatisfaction may possibly be evinced at the moment of separation on account of arrears of pay, unless care be taken to impart confidence and to satisfy all just demands at so critical a moment. His Lordship will, perhaps, be guided by the progress of events here and the future condition of the Kotah Treasury in deciding upon the formation of such a Force at all, or for selecting the proper period for its organization should the measure be determined upon.

24. In conclusion, I hope I shall be excused for noticing Captain Ludlow's unceasing and able exertions throughout these negotiations, in which he took a prominent part, and which required for being matured much and various information in detail, which had to be procured from the Raj Authorities and noted down by that Officer.

#### ABSTRACT.

THE Agent, Governor General, forwards copy of Captain Ludlow's Report of 12th April 1838, with Appendices and Treaties signed by the Maha Rao and Raj Rana of Kotah, for confirmation by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India. Expresses a hope that the partition of the Kotah Territories, as effected to provide separately for the Raj Rana, will be approved; and enters, in some detail, into the particulars of the negotiation and adjustment of the whole question.

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From CAPTAIN J. LUDLOW, Officiating Political Agent, Harowtee, to  
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. ALVES, Agent, Governor General, for the  
States of Rajpootana,—(dated Kotah, the 12th April 1838.)

IN continuation of my Despatch of the 7th of February last, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, giving cover to one from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, bearing date the 3rd idem, and to report, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, the further progress of the negociation of a separate sovereignty for Raj Rana Muddun Sing, which has been followed up to completion during your presence upon the spot, and under your immediate authority.

2. For the apportionment of Pergunnahs yielding an annual revenue of 12 lakhs of Rupees, the Raj Authorities had been called upon, prior to your arrival, to furnish detailed lists of the revenue derived in the last four years from the several districts of the Kotah State. These were required to distinguish the net amount paid into the Government Treasury from the value of lands assigned in jagheer, or as charitable grants, and to particularize the caste of each incumbent, the dates of installation, the condition of tenure, and such other points as might appear essential to the satisfactory elucidation of the claims upon each several Pergunnah.

3. A Statement of debts, exhibiting the period at which they were incurred and the nature of the public emergency which suggested recourse to a loan, a Return of the Military Establishments, and a Schedule of the arrears due to the troops, were also called for, but the preparation of these details was retarded by the recent succession of

Hindoo festivals, and by the alarms, doubts, and idle anticipations which have been from time to time awakened in the Raj Rana's mind by interested advisers around him, who perceived that the change about to take place was calculated to narrow the sphere of their influence and to circumscribe their emoluments.

4. From the financial Statements which have been furnished by the Raj Authorities the average revenue of the last four years appears somewhat to exceed 33 lakhs of Rupees, about  $\frac{1}{5}$ th of which is given in jagheer, in endowments of temples, or for the maintenance of the priesthood. But the revenues of Shahabad and Kanta are excluded from this reckoning, as are also those derived from the maintenance of a vast number of Government ploughs and other less profitable resources; the aggregate net revenue, therefore, may be taken at 33 or 34 lakhs of Rupees.

5. The paper marked 1 of the Appendix denotes the 17 Pergunnahs which have been allotted for the Raj Rana's new Principality of *Jhalawar*, the designation by which he wishes it to be distinguished; and though, on reference to the former apparent limits of the Kotah State, the portion which has been severed would seem to amount to at least  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the entire territory, it will be borne in mind that two of the possessions, *viz.*, the Chou-Mehla and Shahabad, belonged, *de facto*, to Zalim Sing's descendants; while Kanta, which was granted to him in jagheer, has reverted, with its Palaces, to the Khalsa of the State, together with the jagheedar lands (yielding about Rupees one lakh per annum), which have long been the possessions of the Raj Rana's family or connections.



6. Mr. Metcalfe, when Resident at Delhi, remarked in paragraph 5 of his Report of the 5th January 1818 on Kotah affairs: "Shahabad is the personal estate of Raj Rana Zalim Sing, and the Agents were very anxious that the tribute should be remitted in his favor;" and Captain Tod, in his *Annals of Rajasthan*, has, in reference to the grant of Chou Mehla, recorded the following remarkable passage:—"The circumstances attending the conveyance of this gift afforded an estimate of Zalim Sing's determination never to relinquish his authority; for when the Sunnud was tendered in his own name, he declined it, desiring the insertion of that of his master, the Maha Rao. At the time it appeared an act of disinterested magnanimity, but subsequent acts allowed us to form a more correct appreciation of his motives;" and Mr. Secretary Swinton, in his letter of the 16th April 1822, on this subject, observes: "It occurs to His Lordship that the basis of the proposed separate Principality might be found in the Pergunnahs of Gungrar,\* &c., ceded by Holkar to the State of Kotah by the Treaty of Mundisor. The object of the British Government in obtaining that cession was to reward the zeal and fidelity of Zalim Sing, and they were annexed to the Kotah Territory."

\* The Chou Mehla.

7. It will appear, therefore, that in the Principality assigned to Muddun Sing are included the hereditary or acquired possessions above alluded to, yielding a sum approaching to half of the entire resources of Jhalawar. In other terms, Kotah can only be said to have contributed territory yielding about six lakhs of Rupees, while the income derived from Zalim Sing's personal estates and jagheers

(including those in his family) swells the amount to twelve. I may here remark that the Chou Mehla is the notorious resort of depredators, to restrain whom it will be necessary to maintain considerable Military and Police Establishments; and that Shahabad, with reference to its extent, is comparatively unproductive and shunned from the insalubrity of its climate. Jagheerdar Horse, in number 182, and Foot, amounting to 227, render nominal or actual Military service for lands held by their masters in the Pergunnahs of Jhalawar, but the attendance of many of these has been always excused. As at present organized, the efficiency of those who serve is very questionable, and the sum of Rupees 80,000, which will be paid by the Raj Rana on account of the Kotah tribute, may be considered a fair offset against any advantages he may derive from Military service rendered by the feudatories of his Principality.

8. While, by the arrangement which has been determined upon, the limits of Jhalawar bordering on Kotah are so well defined by natural boundaries of river and hill as to preclude the possibility of any reasonable ground of future cavil, the Territory of Kotah is preserved compact and in the proud possession of her two important Forts, Gagrone and Shergurh, and also of the Pass of Mukundra, which commands the southern entrance into Haraotee. The plan adopted, it will be observed, is only an extension of that which was recommended to Government by Political Agent Caulfield in his letter to Sir David Ochterlony, under date the 12th of January 1823, and it must be esteemed a fortunate event that in the whole of Jhalawar there was but one Hara Jagheerdar; and the possessions of this Chief having been included in the 12 lakh

of territory, he will be provided for by his clansman the Maha Rao.

9. As the Schedule of State debts\* represented an amount of nearly 40 lakhs of Rupees, it became necessary to investigate the nature and particulars of the several claims of the thirty-seven creditors, and the result having shown that two-thirds are capable of easy compromise, the *boná fide* claims of three principal firms, amounting to Rupees 13,26,137-7-9,† have been allotted for discharge by Muddun Sing within a period of four years by a stipulation of the Treaty, which, while obviating the embarrassment of a formal guarantee, leaves it within the power of the British Government, in failure of the regular payment of the half-yearly instalments, to ensure their liquidation by assignments on lands to be set apart for that purpose.

10. The Statement of arrears due to the Troops presents the sum of Rupees 8,43,826-15,‡ for the settlement of a portion of which, as also for the satisfaction of claims of public servants who may not accompany the Chief of Jhalawar, the revenue derived from the present spring crop is to be appropriated, the disbursements being made under the authority of the Officiating Political Agent. This arrangement, however, is not calculated to deprive His Highness the Maha Rao of present pecuniary resources, as the Raj Rana will probably take upon himself the payment of the arrears of about half of the Military and nearly all the Civil Establishments, which he will require for the Government of his country: the

\* Nos. 2 and 3 of the Appendix.

† This, it will be observed in No. 2 of the Appendix, includes the claim of Mungnee Ram Zorawur Mul, the payment of which was negotiated by Mr. C. E. Trevelyan in 1830.

‡ Rupees 8,000 since due.



liquidation of the claims of the remainder will be provided for by the Maha Rao. Funds will thus become available for current expenses, while the Government stores of grain and cloth, valued at nearly 4 lakhs of Rupees, furnish a tangible resource in the event of any unforeseen and immediate pecuniary emergency.

11. The Raj Rana has solemnly declared his Exchequer empty, and the condition into which the State has been plunged by accumulated debt would appear evidence of the truth of this assertion. It is possible, however, that the repeated agitation of the question of a separate Principality may have disposed the Raj Rana, in the anticipation of the event, to make a private purse, and that the secret of his having done so is confided to a single individual; but, from the information which I have gathered, there would appear to exist only a vague and unsupported suspicion on this head. Though there is no doubt of some of the members of his family being in affluent circumstances from bequests of his father and grandfather, he himself is believed to possess little in value beyond household plate, the personal jewels of himself and family, and other domestic property.

12. Though Muddun Sing has made his election and considered a separate sovereignty preferable to the retention of the executive control under such checks as the British Government might think necessary to impose by placing a portion of the Kotah Troops under the command of British Officers and by extending the powers of the Local Agent, the whole course of the negotiation has evinced the eagerness with which he would have secured the endurance

of his office even at a heavy pecuniary sacrifice. This disposition has been manifested not only in his appeals to the Court of Oodeypore and other quarters for an exertion of influence for obtaining the continuance of the old state of things, but in his repeated offers to increase the amount of nuzzerana to the Maha Rao, and to pay whatever amount of tribute the British Government might require. But, surrounded by interested advisers and with a mind ill constituted to embrace a comprehensive view of his true position or of their real motives, it cannot be surprizing that repeated checks have been opposed to the progress of the negotiation even to its latest stage.

13. The departure of the Raj Rana for Jalra Patun, the seat of his new Government, has been fixed for the 27th instant, and it is my purpose to accompany him to be present at the ceremony of inauguration. He has expressed a desire to be dismissed with honor by the Maha Rao, and to be invested with a khillut from the British Government. For the first named we can satisfactorily provide, but as regards the latter, the Raj Rana has been informed that his wishes will be made known to His Lordship in Council.

14. Contrary to his previously-formed intention Raj Rana Muddun Sing wishes to retain the title which he at present holds, but he is desirous that the prefix *Maha* should be conferred upon him, whereby he would be styled Maha Raj Rana.

15. In the devolution of the affairs of the Kotah Government upon the Maha Rao, it becomes essential to enquire in how far he may be considered capable, by ability

or disposition, for the exercise of efficient and popular control. The thralldom in which he has been hitherto placed was ill calculated to improve or sharpen his natural faculties; but having superintended the management of his household and the expenditure of an income of nearly two lakhs of Rupees per annum, he, with the support and advice of the Local Political Agent, might be expected to assume the reins of Government under circumstances, perhaps, as favorable as other Princes of Rajwarra. Possessing no personal enemies, whose machinations he can dread, with numerous (hitherto depressed) Hara kinsmen eager to flock around him and strengthen and support his authority; untrammelled by debts, the liquidation of which is unprovided for; and unrepurchased by vice or inordinate indulgence, I am not aware of the existence of any prominent objection to his being placed in unrestrained control, whenever the arrangements arising out of the separation shall have been completed. In the district the Local Officers will continue to conduct their duties as heretofore, and a judicious selection may be made for situations of official trust amongst His Highness's Mutsuddees, some of whom have displayed acuteness and familiarity with Revenue accounts in the late scrutiny to which they were admitted: to these might be added such State machinery as circumstances may require.

16. In advocating the foregoing course, I am in a measure influenced by the undisguised repugnance with which the Maha Rao has admitted the insertion of the 5th Article of the accompanying Treaty relative to the maintenance of a Force under British Officers, and by its having appeared, on my visit to His Highness after the receipt of his



khureetah of the 17th March, that his real sentiments had been only imperfectly conveyed in that communication : on that occasion no third person was present. His Highness urged that regard should be paid to his superior rank, and that there existed no necessity for placing the Raj Rana on a par in point of income with the King of Delhi ; but these and many other points he readily yielded to my arguments, and proceeded, in the submissive, but earnest, tone of one anxious to escape from thralldom at any cost which should not involve dishonor, to explain that the establishment of Troops under British Officers within the Kotah Territory, and a more close *surveillance* of his affairs of Government, would only remove him from one condition of subjection and restrain to another ; and that, although the position in which it was intended to place him would be improved, it must be considered an humiliating one in the eyes of the Princes of Rajwarra. He offered to pay the expenses of the Agency, promised to be guided in all material points by the advice of the British Government, declared that nothing was to be dreaded in placing him in unrestrained control, for the exercise of which he considered himself fully competent, and most earnestly pressed that the insertion of a Clause for embodying Troops under British Officers might not be insisted upon ; or, in the event of this point not being conceded to his wishes, that the Force should be stationed upon the frontier to preserve appearances. But he begged to disabuse us of the impression of his having tendered a proposal of the nature above described either to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor or to any other public Authority ; he challenged the proof of having done so, observing that any khureetah wherein such is contained must prove a forgery, and that, if the pro-

posal had been verbally communicated, it was wholly without his sanction and authority.

17. Under the foregoing circumstances, it remains to be considered whether it were advisable, in the apprehension of the Maha Rao's inefficient exercise of control, to establish the Force in question; or whether the experiment might not be tried of testing by experience his temper and efficiency, which, I consider, would receive a wholesome stimulus by a communication from His Lordship to the effect that unpopular or defective control would infallibly be followed by more direct interference upon our part, and by the establishment of the Troops, as stipulated in the 5th Article.

18. The presence of a Political Agent at Kotah must, I conceive, be requisite for some years, nor will his scrutiny into the Maha Rao's early exercise of authority fail to be productive of wholesome results. I am inclined, however, to consider that these alone will be the extent of the restraint which should be imposed, but the further illustration of this essential point I leave in your abler hands.

19. The accompanying sketch of the Kotah Principality, enlarged from a Map of North-Western India, will serve to show, with tolerable accuracy, the limits of the new Territory of Jhalawar. The relative positions of the several districts have been ascertained from the *vivá voce* explanations of Raj Hurcarahs, or individuals residing in the quarters, regarding which information was desired; but this course was only resorted to after it had been declared by the Raj Authorities beyond their power to furnish any description of Map of the country. In obtaining various information relative to local position, the several resources

of revenue, and other details essential to the determination of the limits of the tract which was to be allotted to Muddun Sing, I have derived much valuable assistance from Sah Manick Chund, who has since been nominated on our part to act in concert with the Maha Rao's and the Raj Rana's Agents to ascertain the state of the public Treasury, &c., and for the apportionment of one-third of the Guns, Cattle, Stores, Ammunition, State paraphernalia, and other moveable property for the use of the Chief of Jhalawar, but ploughs, grain, &c., will remain, as heretofore, in the districts of either State to which they properly belong.

20. Herewith I have the honor to enclose the Treaties (with their appended Schedules) signed by Raj Rana Muddun Sing and His Highness the Maha Rao, respectively, on the 7th and 10th instant, and, while I feel relieved by your presence and by your perfect knowledge of all circumstances connected with the separation which has been effected between these personages from the necessity of further extending this Report, I must express my sense of the advantages derived from your aid and advice, to which must be ascribed the satisfactory termination which, I trust, the negotiation will be considered to have attained.

#### ABSTRACT.

CAPTAIN Ludlow, in continuation of his Report of the 7th of February, on Kotah affairs, communicates further findings relative to the negotiation of a separate Principality for Raj Rana Muddun Sing, which has been successively brought to bear, and forwards the Treaties entered into with Maha Rao Ram Sing of Kotah and Raj Rana Muddun Sing, for ratification by the Governor General of India.



## No. 1.

*Schedule of Pergunnahs set apart to constitute a separate Principality for Raj Rana Muddun Sing agreeably to the 2nd Article of the Treaty :—*

## PERGUNNAHS.

Chechut.	Sukait.
The Chou-Mehla, comprising	Puchpahar.
	Ahore.
	Deg.
	Gungrar.
Jalra Patun, commonly called Oormal.	Munohur Thanah.
Reenchwa.	Phool Burode.
Bukanee.	Chachoornee.
Delunpoor.	Kukoornee.
Kotra Bhalta.	Cheepa Barode.
Sureruh.	The portion of Shergurh beyond, or east of, the Purwun or Neewuj.
Rutlaee.	Shahabad.

(Sd.) J. LUDLOW,  
Offg. Political Agent.

## No. 2.

*Schedule of Debts to be liquidated by Raj Rana Muddun Sing agreeably to the 10th Article of the Treaty :—*

	Rs.	A.	P.
To Mungnee Ram, Zorawur Mul	...	6,14,476	13 3
„ Ramjee Das, Tunsookh Das...	...	4,43,821	3 6
„ Mohun Ram, Rukub Das ...	...	2,67,893	7 0

(Sd.) J. LUDLOW,  
Offg. Political Agent.

## No. 3.

*Schedule of Debts for liquidation by the Maha Rao of Kotah agreeably to the 3rd Article of the Treaty:—*

		Rs.	A.	P.
To Pundit Lallajee Ram Chund	...	9,27,364	15	6
„ Gordhun Nathjee	...	30,643	5	6
„ Bythul Nathjee	...	3,75,176	0	0
„ Lalla Soojun Chund	...	56,196	1	0
„ Juggunath Seetaram	...	1,00,825	4	9
„ Sheolal of Punwar	...	10,033	4	0
„ Keshooram Byjnath	...	2,41,747	12	9
„ Gobind Das Ram Gopal	...	20,441	1	3
„ Gunesh Das Kishnajee	...	20,281	9	9
„ Moujee Ram Moolchund	...	3,893	12	6
„ Duljee Munee Ram	...	4,57,796	0	0
„ Kunhee Ram Bohranath	...	40,819	1	0
„ Bohra Kameshur	...	47,703	8	6
„ Sobha Chund Motee Chund	...	15,671	2	9
„ Sheojee Ram Oodi Chund	...	348	7	3
„ Bhag Chund of Badora	...	547	2	6
„ Bohra Sree Chund Gunga Ram	...	6,383	2	3
„ Mohun Ram Hur Lal	...	1,134	1	9
„ Nund Ram Peeroo Lal	...	7,473	13	0
„ Oomeid Ram Bhyroo Ram	...	9,771	9	0
„ Gopal Das Bunmalee Das	...	2,908	13	0
„ Sah Jeewun Ram	...	835	14	0
„ Soojan Mul Sher Mul	...	24,487	8	0
„ Mohun Lal Bued	...	55,423	13	0
„ Saligram	...	14,554	0	0
„ Luchmungur Hureegur	...	10,901	0	0
„ Bohra Daoodjee Khanjee	...	11,588	6	6
„ Sah Munguljee	...	8,948	5	3
„ Sah Humeer Bued	...	1,09,617	10	6
„ Dooljee Chund Ootum Chund	...	13,195	10	0
„ Madhoo Mukund	...	1,095	13	9

*Schedule of Debts for liquidation by the Maha Rao of Kotah agreeably to the 3rd Article of the Treaty.—(Continued.)*

			<i>Rs. A. P.</i>
To Bohra Bulee Bhaee	...	...	525 11 3
„ Bukhtawur Mul Buhadoor Mul	...	...	182 15 9
„ Chungun Kaloo Nugur	...	...	50,000 0 0

(Sd.) J. LUDLOW,  
*Offg. Political Agent.*

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Translation of a Khureetah from CAPTAIN LUDLOW, Officiating Political Agent in Harowtee, to RAJ RANA MUDDUN SING, of Kotah,—(dated the 16th March 1838.)

HAVING forwarded your letter of the 23rd of January, to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, to its destination through Lieutenant-Colonel Alves, an acknowledgment has been received by that Officer from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, in which His Lordship's sentiments have been conveyed.

His Lordship is happy that you have assented to the acceptance of a separate Principality, and considers your determination in the important matter to have been marked by judgment and discretion.

I have now particular satisfaction in informing you that His Lordship is also prepared to confirm to you and to your heirs and successors a separate Principality on the same footing with regard to inheritance as other rulers in Rajpootana are placed: the Raj to descend to the heirs of the late Raj Rana Zalim Sing upon that principle.



His Lordship will, moreover, be prepared to grant suitable titles for yourself and your successors as soon as the new arrangement shall have been completed.

My friend, I am confident that this information will prove of a very gratifying nature to you, and induce you to exert yourself and cause your servants to exert themselves in maturing the arrangement with expedition.

The particulars have already been intimated to you by Lieutenant-Colonel Alves and myself; but in order to decide the exact extent of territory to be separated from Kotah for yourself and your heirs, it is indispensable that you should show the amount of State debts, of arrears due to the troops, of State treasure in hand, and furnish me with these particulars as soon as possible.

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From RAJ RANA MUDDUN SING, to the address of CAPTAIN LUDLOW, Officiating Political Agent at Kotah, dated the 26th Zilhij 1253 Hijree, corresponding with 23rd March 1838.

I HAVE been rendered happy in the receipt of your khureeta of the 19th Zilhij, in which you express satisfaction at the disposition evinced by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council to extend to me a separate Principality, which shall descend in hereditary succession in my family, according to the custom of Rajpootana, and also to confer upon me a suitable style of address. His Excellency the Governor General of India, who is the cherisher of his well-wishers, will, doubtless, feel inclined to advance my interests; and you, my friend, are cordially and earnestly engaged in promoting my welfare. You will therefore, in

the event of territory being set apart for me, after apportioning a tract yielding more than 12 lakhs of Rupees, and having made the requisite arrangements for the liquidation of debts and for whatever may tend to my advantage being continued to my family in perpetuity, address a letter in reply to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General to the above effect. Then, in fulfilment of your promise, it behoves you to grant a tract of country suitable to my maintenance; a Fortress as a place of residence for my family; a proportion of the Guns, and more especially of the various Establishments; to arrange for the payment of public debts for conferring upon me a title and Princely dignities (which through your favor have been promised by the British Government), and thus leave me pledged to you in gratitude and obligation. .

The fulfilment of the foregoing will be at once pleasing to the Government of India and satisfactory to myself.

As I, your guileless friend, am supported and sustained by the protection of the British Government, I feel a confident assurance that a Fort will be granted as a residence for my family.

I have already, as suggested by yourself, enjoined expedition in the preparation of a Statement of debts and of arrears due to the troops, and these will be furnished by degrees.

With regard to treasure, I beg to state that nothing is hidden from your Government, and that all will be made apparent in the Accounts of receipt and disbursement.

Translation of a Khureetah from RAJ RANA MUDDUN SING, to CAPTAIN LUDLOW, Officiating Political Agent in Harowtee, bearing date the 8th April 1838.

I HAVE learned from Moonshee Punnah Lal that you have not included the Districts of Aturoo and Koondée among those allotted for me in a paper which is to be appended to the Treaty; and I have been greatly astonished at the communication, because the pergunnahs on the road to Shahabad were promised to me, and now how have you determined the question? Again, in the first instance, you promised that tribute should not be exacted, and on the following day you determined it must be paid. Then the revenue of Shahabad, together with Jagheerdar lands, have been taken into account at Rupees 1,57,000 the Tuh-seel Kham,\* whereas it is with the greatest difficulty, inclusive of the said Jagheerdar lands, that Rupees 10,000 can be collected.

\* Where no remission is made.

If you determine the Shahabad Revenue at Rupees 1,00,000, it will be acceptable, otherwise the Fortress of Gagrone and territory yielding a lakh of Rupees, which I before asked for, must be granted to me. Nothing has been determined upon by you upon the subject of placing me in possession of Nanta.

As to-day has been fixed upon for signing and sealing, I trouble you with this letter, that you may favor me with specific replies to the foregoing points. You will also direct that, till I reach my own seat of Government, my authority here shall continue. These points effected, I shall be enabled to visit you with my seals. I learn from objections set forth by the Maha Rao's Mutsuddees,



His Highness desires to tax the Public Accounts; but as I have furnished correct papers, in which details are entered for the sake of setting all suspicion at rest, the objections advanced are unreasonable and improper. As I, your friend, filled the Administration as master in the State, no one has any right to interfere. I hope that in future no objections will be made.

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Translation of a Khureetah from CAPTAIN LUDLOW, Officiating Political Agent in Harowtee, to the address of the RAJ RANA MUDDUN SING, bearing date the 8th April 1838.

MY friend, having communicated the contents of your khureetah to Lieutenant-Colonel Alves, I now, with his advice, address you in reply.

About ten or twelve days ago, when you visited me, the Colonel and myself produced the Map and pointed out the Pergunnahs which were to be allotted for you, and it was at that time agreed that the portion of Shergurh beyond the Purwun\* and the

\* The Neewuj.

District of Cheepa Barode should also be included in your Principality. You neither then nor previously asked for the Pergunnahs of Aturoo and Koondee in my presence, and now your request is inadmissible. With regard to what you state upon the subject of the payment of tribute, it must be remarked that the proposal came in the first instance from yourself, at which time also you offered to bear the expense of a Resident Political Agent; and the day before yesterday, when I requested you to consent to a tribute payment, you agreed that the sum on this account should be fixed at Rupees 80,000

per annum: this agreement was entered into with your full concurrence and approbation. A tribute payment had not previously been required, from a supposition that the net revenues of the Kotah State were greater than they prove to be, and moreover there are services rendered by Jagheerdars in your Principality from which you will derive advantage, though this circumstance was not explained by you.

Now I request you to consider the great extent of territory which has been allotted for your Principality; and as regards what you have said with reference to Shahabad it is true that the papers which you have furnished show a gross revenue of Rupees 1,57,000, which includes Jagheerdar and charitable grants, but in estimating resources of the Pergunnahs set apart for you, the revenue of Shahabad has been set under one lakh of Rupees.

You must know that what has been decided upon must have effect, and I request your presence this evening at 6 o'clock, as it is the intention of His Highness the Maha Rao to come before that hour; but should you decline coming, I am directed by the Colonel Sahib to visit you.

As to what you have said upon the subject of the intention of the Maha Rao's Mutsuddees to tax the State Accounts, I beg you to disregard what they may say, and to rest assured that whatever shall come to pass will have effect with the cognizance and sanction of the British Government. But in the event of your objecting to the matured arrangements which have been made, the sum of twelve lakhs of Rupees will be allotted for your main-

tenance in some other way, in which fewer districts will pass away from the hands of the Maha Rao.

You have been already frequently told that you could not be placed in possession of Nanta, and it is useless to repeat the request.

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Translation of a Khureetah from MAHA RAO RAM SING, of Kotah, to the address of CAPTAIN LUDLOW, Officiating Political Agent in Harowtee, bearing date Fagoon Soodee 12th, corresponding with the 7th March 1838.

To that which you, my friend, may determine in regard to the affairs of this Principality, I entirely assent, and I feel assured that the decision which shall be arrived at will secure my own rights and advantage.

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Translation of a Khureetah from CAPTAIN LUDLOW, Officiating Political Agent in Harowtee, to the address of MAHA RAO RAM SING, dated the 15th March 1838.

I HAVE had the pleasure to receive your letter of Fagoon Soodee 12th, in which you express your assent to whatever may be determined upon with regard to the Kotah State, as it would tend to your advantage.

My friend, the Government of India have had the welfare of the Kotah State and its people much at heart, and a full consideration for your Highness's interests; and I have now much satisfaction in intimating to you that Raj Rana Muddun Sing has agreed to accept of a separate Principality for himself and his heirs.



Without this assent nothing could be done to deprive him and his heirs of the administration of any part of this Principality by reason of the Treaty and the great services performed by Raj Rana Zalim Sing, who preserved the Kotah Territory amidst surrounding anarchy and confusion, and kept it flourishing in the midst of devastation and waste on all sides.

The proposed arrangements have been well considered by the British Government, and more in detail by Colonel Alves and myself, and we are prepared to proceed in the important measure under instructions received from the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India.

As a preliminary step, however, it will be proper that your Highness should, without loss of time, place your seal and signature to a letter to the following effect, *viz.*, that you will formally recognize the validity of the transfer of any districts of the Kotah Territory which may be permanently assigned to Raj Rana Muddun Sing and his heirs, and that you will entirely agree to such arrangements as shall be made for payment of tribute, for the liquidation of the debts of the State, for the payment of the arrears of the troops, and, in short, for all subordinate matters arising out of the general arrangement.

I am informed that your Highness once offered to maintain a body of troops under the command of British Officers, but that the proposal could not then be accepted, as other concomitant arrangements could not be accomplished at that time. Now, however, it would appear proper that your Highness should give a written assent under your

seal and signature to this proposition, as the British Government may think proper to approve of embodying a small efficient Force to be organized for the purpose of keeping your Highness's Territories and their frontiers free from depredators, and ensuring to the inhabitants security for their lives and property.

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Translation of a Khureetah from MAHA RAO RAM SING, of Kotah, to the address of CAPTAIN LUDLOW, Officiating Political Agent, and bearing date Mittee Chuet Buddee 6th Sumbut, corresponding with the 17th March 1838.

AFTER the usual complimentary introduction and a recapitulation of the contents of the Officiating Political Agent's letter of the 15th of March.

My friend, I have not opposed, nor will I oppose, that which the British Government and yourself may advise and consider as tending to my benefit, but to reflect upon what is due to the dignity of this Principality is becoming in a Paramount Authority.

You will consider that, after Raj Zalim Sing had provided for the safety and security of the country, he obtained his exalted dignity from my grandfather, and every servant who obtains advancement from his master owes his rise to his faithful services. You are probably aware of the circumstances under which the said Raj Rana came to Kotah, and also of his certain meritorious acts;\* indeed, there is no occasion for me to express them in writing.

\* Ironically.

Now you have prepared to set apart certain Pergunnahs in perpetuity for Raj Rana Muddun Sing, to which arrangement I agree, but the territory should be, in point of extent, suitable to the wants of a servant and administrator, because the superior merits of those who filled the post prior to Zalim Sing are notorious; they, indeed, performed the more substantial services.

I am distressed at the separation of districts from this hereditary Principality, which owes its origin to my forefathers, but it is my most earnest wish to comply with your suggestions, and I hope you will inform me of the number of Pergunnahs which are to be set apart and the amount of their revenue. I am not, nor will I be, opposed to the course which you may recommend.

You have written to the effect that I must agree to whatever the British Government may determine relative to the amount of tribute to be paid, the payment of the State debts, and the arrears due to the troops, and to all minor matters arising out of this important arrangement. My reply is as follows:—About seven or eight years ago, when Captain

\* Should be Mr. C. E. Trevelyan. Trevelyan\* was here, there was a dispute upon the subject of former debts,

and Raj Rana Madhoo Sing, deceased, showed their amount to be Rupees 15,00,000, and the aforesaid gentleman arranged with the creditors for their payment by instalments of two and half lakhs per annum by assignments. The period for their liquidation has passed, and no State debts remain to be settled. Those which Raj Muddun Sing has represented he is himself responsible for, and it is improper to fix them upon the State, as it is well known that, after



the death of Raj Madhoo Sing, Raj Muddun Sing expended lakhs of Rupees in his marriage and in other ways; and such profuseness should not be approved of either by the British Government or by myself. As to the balance of arrears due to the troops, it must be remembered that Captain Tod recommended Raj Zalim Sing to reduce them to one-half of their strength, and the various inroads from all quarters have since been repressed by the influence of the British name. How, then, can the troops be in arrears of pay? Besides, at the time Muddun Sing assumed the management of affairs, I warned him, when I invested him with a khillut in presence of Mr. Wilkinson, to pay the troops monthly and not to incur public debts, and also to pay the British tribute regularly; to all of which he agreed, therefore he is responsible for the arrears of the troops and also for the public debts.

With reference to what you have said upon the subject of maintaining a British Force to suppress robbers and plunderers, and for the protection of the frontiers, my friend, my reply is, that by British influence the oppression of the lawless has ceased, and there are no frontier disputes with the Kotah State; therefore, under the favor of the British name, the security of the country can be well provided for; and whenever it may be necessary, I will apply for assistance from your Government.

I am confident that in whatever Lieutenant-Colonel Alves and yourself may determine in my behalf the prosperity of the State will be considered.

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Translation of a Khureetah from CAPTAIN LUDLOW, Officiating Political Agent in Harowtee, to the address of MAHA RAO RAM SING, of Kotah, dated the 17th March 1838.

AFTER compliments and acknowledgment of His Highness's communication.

I have experienced regret and disappointment that your Highness should have felt the slightest hesitation in embracing with eagerness a proposal in which your own advantage alone is involved. I beg you to recall to mind that Zalim Sing elevated himself to his exalted station by his superior qualifications, and did not owe his power to your ancestor's favor. He preserved the State of Kotah when all around was anarchy and confusion, and improved its condition; but for his exertions Kotah, like the neighbouring Principalities, would have been laid waste or absorbed by other States. In those days the British Government knew Zalim Sing alone, and it is probable that, had he been so disposed, the Treaty with the British Government would have been made out in his own name. Raj Rana Zalim Sing was the ostensible servant, but the virtual master of the Kotah State: this is the true state of the case. I apprehend that you could not have been aware of these circumstances, and that those around you have disguised the truth from your Highness.

It is necessary that your Highness should take the foregoing under your serious reflection, and, after due deliberation, sign and seal the accompanying paper (should you deem it expedient to do so) and return it. It is the same which accompanied my letter of the 15th of March, but it must be perfectly understood that your Highness

can have no voice in the minor arrangements of the present negotiation.

You have represented that neither debts nor arrears of troops remain to be paid by the State, but that these claims must be answered by the Raj Rana, and I have, in consequence, communicated the foregoing particulars. As Colonel Alves's stay at Kotah cannot extend beyond a very few days, and as the negotiation cannot be brought to a conclusion unless you sign the paper in question, I request you will affix your seal and signature and return it to me without loss of time.

Your Highness should understand that either the arrangement to which the British Government has consented should be conducted with the consent of the Raj Rana Muddun Sing, or that the old state of things will be continued.

With regard to what you have written upon the subject of retaining a British Force, my friend, there is no reference to anything of the sort in my khureetah, nor is such intended. My intention was that a small Force, to be selected from the Troops of Kotah, should be embodied and disciplined by British Officers and paid by the Kotah State.

I am informed that your Highness formerly made this proposition to the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, and you will now accept of the same terms; but should you hereafter desire to make any representation upon the subject to the Governor General, it shall be duly reported. In reply to the desire which you express to be informed of



the number of Pergunnahs, and their estimated revenue, which are to be made over to the Raj Rana, my friend, I must assure you that no good result could be obtained by you in possessing this information, as, were I to place upon paper the amount of territory which the British Government are prepared to assign to Muddun Sing, it would only have the effect of inducing him to demand more; and under any circumstances it is absolutely requisite to satisfy and to act justly towards him.

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Translation of a Khureetah from MAHA RAO RAM SING, to the address of CAPTAIN LUDLOW, Officiating Political Agent in Harowtee, dated Chuet Buddee 12th, corresponding with 23rd March 1838.

AFTER recapitulation of the Officiating Political Agent's letter of the 17th of March, and stating that its contents proved a source of regret and astonishment to him.

My friend, in my former khureetah I furnished replies to all the points which you have adduced, and there is no occasion for writing them again.

Rest assured that Raj Zalim Sing presented himself before my grandfather, and became elevated to his post by faithful services: this is known throughout Rajwarra and to all the world, and the British Government are aware of the truth of this assertion. Let it be remembered that the Treaty between the British Government and the Kotah Principality was formally ratified, and after a lapse of some months the Supplementary Article was added thereto; but in that very Treaty it appears that the said Zalim Sing is declared my Mookhtearkar.

In the first Article of the Treaty it is stipulated that there shall be perpetual friendship and unity of interests between the British Government and Omed Sing Bahadoor, the Rajah of Kotah, and his heirs and successors.

My friend, reflect that the said Raj Rana never added to this State, which has been the acquisition of my ancestors, beyond the Pergunnahs of Chou-Mehla, &c., which were given in return for blood shed by my noble relatives, and for the services rendered in the British interests by the Kotah Troops. I beg you to consider what new territory he added to the Kotah State during his administration. It is the duty of honest service to provide for the security of the country, and then it is well known that

he performed such acts as well became\* him.

\* This ironically.

Now, as regards the arrangements which Lieutenant-Colonel Alves and yourself are making for my benefit, my own interests are not therein apparent in any way, and I therefore trouble you with the following:—

I agree to the allotment of Pergunnahs for Raj Muddun Sing, but their extent must be such as circumstances warrant, and it must be enquired to what extent treasure has been amassed during his administration. For the last 20 years the country has become more flourishing, and its revenue has increased; and since the prevalence of British influence oppression and spoliation have been suppressed: due investigation must be made. But, on the contrary, it appears that considerable debts have been contracted, besides which the various descriptions of wealth, which my

ancestors had collected, have been taken out of the Fort. I require a reply from the Administrator to all these points. As to what you have written upon the subject of the maintenance of a British Force to be formed out of the army of Kotah, it is clearly explained in the 10th Article of the Treaty that the Maha Rao and his successors shall remain absolute rulers of the country, and the Civil and Criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into that Principality: thus the establishment of a British Force would be opposed to the stipulation of the Treaty. But your friend is neither opposed, nor will be opposed, to what you may determine upon, and you will order all things for the advantage and prosperity of this Raj in the spirit of the firm friendship (with the British Government) specified in the Treaty.

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Translation of a Khureetah from MAHA RAO RAM SING, of Kotah, to the address of CAPTAIN LUDLOW, Officiating Political Agent in Harowtee.  
Received 24th March 1838.

MY friend, I have returned the paper of Articles of Agreement signed agreeably to the wishes and counsel of Colonel Alves and yourself, but your own credit will be enhanced in promoting the advantage and prosperity of this Raj: you will keep in view the stipulations of the Treaty entered into between the British Government and Maha Rao Omed Sing, deceased, and not depart therefrom.

I have neither opposed, nor will I reject, the advice which you, my friend, have tendered; but you must in every way determine according to the principles of equity.



Certain statements and details, which it is proper I should represent, it will be requisite that you should approve.

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Articles of Agreement signed by MAHA RAO RAM SING, of Kotah, bearing date the 17th March 1838.

1. I agree to set apart in perpetuity from the Principality of Kotah certain Pergunnahs in sovereignty for Raj Rana Muddun Sing, to descend to his heirs, as has been suggested by the British Government.

2. Whatever the British Government may determine upon in regard to the payment of tribute, I agree to abide by.

3. I assent to whatever decision the British Government may arrive at with regard to the discharge of the debts of the Kotah State.

4. I agree to the plan which the British Government may point out for the liquidation of the arrears due to the troops.

5. In all minor points arising out of the important matter under consideration, I agree to abide by the decision of the British Government.

6. I assent to the maintenance of a body of Troops to be formed out of the army of Kotah, and to be commanded and disciplined by British Officers: these will be embodied for the security of the country, and their pay shall be furnished from the Treasury of the State.

Translation of a Khureetah from CAPTAIN LUDLOW, Officiating Political Agent in Harowtee, to the address of MAHA RAO RAM SING, of Kotah, dated the 24th March 1838.

I HAVE received your Highness's letter bearing date Chuet Buddee 13th Sumbut 1894, with a paper of six Articles of Agreement under your seal. The contents of your communication I have thoroughly comprehended.

My friend, what you have determined upon is judicious, and now the arrangements in the matter can be persevered in. You must rest satisfied that, in the measures about to be carried into effect, whatever may tend to your Highness's advantage and that of the Raj of Kotah shall have effect in all points wherein the just claims of Raj Rana Muddun Sing shall not be compromised; and whatever you may have to communicate in the matter you will be pleased to make known through your Vakeels.

My friend, that which you may write to me upon the subject of a Military Force I will duly reflect upon, and bring to the notice of Government; but everything connected with the pending arrangements will have effect under the sanction and authority of the Sudur. Your Highness must rest assured that, though the British Government are in no way disposed to take part in the interior arrangements of the Kotah State, or in those of any other Principality, it is possible that, in the transfer of the executive control, some steps on their part may be necessary for its stability and support. Your Highness will repose full reliance upon the friendship of the British Government, and feel that your interests are secure on being confided to their decision.

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Treaty between the British Government and MAHA RAO RAM SING,  
of Kotah.

ARTICLE 1.

CONSEQUENT upon the relinquishment by Raj Rana Muddun Sing of the administration of the affairs of the Kotah Principality, guaranteed by the Supplementary Article of the Treaty of Delhi to Raj Rana Zalim Sing, his heirs and successors, Maha Rao Ram Sing assents to the repeal of the said Article.

ARTICLE 2.

With the consent of the British Government, the Maha Rao agrees to cede the Pergunnahs specified in the annexed Schedule to Raj Rana Muddun Sing, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maha Rao, his heirs and successors, will fulfil the pecuniary obligations arising out of the present arrangements of separation and transfer agreeably to the appended Schedule.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maha Rao agrees for himself, his heirs and successors, to pay the tribute as heretofore paid by the Kotah State, with the exception of the sum of Company's Rupees eight thousand per annum, which the British Government have agreed to receive from Raj Rana Muddun Sing, his heirs and successors; the first payment to be made by the Raj Rana at the beginning of the Sumbut year 1895. The second half-yearly instalment at present due on account of the fusul rubee for Sumbut 1894 will be paid in full, *viz.*, Rupees 1,32,360, by the Principality of Kotah.



## ARTICLE 5.

The Maha Rao agrees for himself, his heirs and successors, to maintain an Auxiliary Force, to be commanded and paid by British Officers, should the British Government decide that the measure is expedient; it being clearly understood that the existence of such Force shall in no way interfere with the Maha Rao, his heirs and successors' exercise of power in the internal administration of the affairs of the Kotah State.

## ARTICLE 6.

The expense of such Force shall never exceed Rupees three lakhs per annum.

## ARTICLE 7.

If the Force shall be raised, the funds for its maintenance shall be paid to the British Government by the Administration of the Maha Rao, his heirs and successors, in two half-yearly instalments, along with the tribute; and the period for the first payment will be fixed by the British Government.

## ARTICLE 8.

It is to be clearly understood that all the stipulations contained in the Treaty concluded at Delhi between the British Government and Maha Rao Omed Sing Bahadoor, on 26th of December 1817, which are not affected by the provisions of the present Treaty, shall remain in full force.

## ARTICLE 9.

The foregoing Articles of Treaty having been concluded between the British Government and Maha Rao Ram Sing, of Kotah, and signed and sealed by Captain John Ludlow, Officiating Political Agent, and Lieutenant-

Colonel Nathaniel Alves, Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, on the one part, and Maha Rao Ram Sing, on the other, the ratification of the same by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General shall be exchanged within two months from this date.

*Done at Kotah.*

*This 10th day of April 1838.*

Signed and Sealed.



J. LUDLOW,  
*Offg. Poltl. Agent.*



Sealed by  
MAHA RAO RAM SING.

Signed and Sealed.



N. ALVES,  
*Agent, Govr. Genl.*

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*Schedule appended to the Treaty of Pergunnahs set apart to constitute a separate Principality for Raj Rana Muddun Sing Bahadoor, his heirs and successors, under the designation of Jhalawar.*

Chechut.

Sukait.

The Chou-Mehla, comprising

Puchpahar.

Ahore.

Deg.

Gungrar.

Jalra Patun, commonly called Oormal.

Munohur Thanah.

Phool Burode.

Reenchwa.

Chachoornee.

Bukanee.

Kukoornee.

Delunpoor.

Cheepa Barode.

Kotra Bhalta.

The portion of Sherghur beyond  
or east of, the Purwun or Neewuj  
Shahabad.

Sureruh.

Rutlaee.

It is to be understood that Nirput Sing will remove from the territory of Jhalawar into that of the Maha Rao, and that his lands lapse to the Raj Rana.

*Kotah, 10th April 1838.*

Signed and Sealed.



J. LUDLOW,  
*Offg. Poltl. Agent.*



Signed and Sealed  
RAJ RANA MUDDUN SING.

Signed and Sealed.



N. ALVES,  
*Agent, Govr. Genl.*

*Schedule, appended to the Treaty, of Debts for liquidation by the Maha Rao, his heirs and successors, agreeably to the 3rd Article of the said Treaty :—*

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
To	Pundit Lallajee Ram Chund	...	9,27,364	15	6
,,	Gordhun Nathjee	...	30,643	5	6
,,	Bythul Nathjee	...	3,75,176	0	0
,,	Lalla Soojun Chund	...	56,196	1	0
,,	Juggunath Seetaram	...	1,00,825	4	9
,,	Sheolal of Punwar	...	10,033	4	0
,,	Keshooram Byjnath	...	2,41,747	12	9
,,	Gobind Das Ram Gopal	...	20,441	1	3
,,	Gunesh Das Kishnajee	...	20,281	9	9
,,	Moujee Ram Moolchund	...	3,893	12	6
,,	Duljee Munee Ram	...	4,57,796	0	0
,,	Kunhee Ram Bohranath	...	40,819	1	0
,,	Bohra Kameshur	...	47,703	8	6
,,	Sobha Chund Motee Chund	...	15,671	2	9
,,	Sheojee Ram Oodi Chund	...	348	7	3
,,	Bhag Chund of Badora	...	547	2	6



		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
To	Bohra Sree Chund Gunga Ram ...	6,383	2	3
„	Mohun Ram Hur Lal ...	1,134	1	9
„	Nund Ram Peeroo Lal ...	7,473	13	0
„	Oomeid Ram Bhyroo Ram ...	9,771	9	0
„	Gopal Das Bunmalee Das ...	2,908	13	0
„	Sah Jeewun Ram ...	835	14	0
„	Soojan Mul Sher Mul ...	24,487	8	0
„	Mohun Lal Bued ...	55,423	13	0
„	Saligram ...	14,554	0	0
„	Luchmungur Hureegur ...	10,901	0	0
„	Bohra Daoodjee Khanjee ...	11,588	6	6
„	Sah Munguljee ...	8,948	5	3
„	Sah Humeer Bued ...	1,09,617	10	6
„	Dooljee Chund Ootum Chund ...	13,195	10	0
„	Madhoo Mukund ...	1,095	13	9
„	Bohra Bulee Bhaee ...	525	11	3
„	Bukhtawar Mul Buhadoor Mul ...	182	15	9
„	Chungun Kaloo Nugur ...	50,000	0	0

The above claims will be individually satisfied by the Maha Rao after due enquiry agreeably to the circumstances of each. The Maha Rao will also settle any other just debts, should they exist, that may on enquiry prove to be justly chargeable to the Kotah State.

*Kotah, 10th April 1838.*

Signed and Sealed.



J. LUDLOW,  
*Offg. Poltl. Agent.*



Sealed by  
MAHA RAO RAM SING.

Signed and Sealed.



N. ALVES,  
*Agent, Govr. Genl.*

RAJ RANA MUDDUN SING having agreed to relinquish the administration of the affairs of the Kotah Principality guaranteed by the Supplementary Article of the Treaty of Delhi to RAJ RANA ZALIM SING, his heirs and successors, the present Treaty is formed between the British Government and RAJ RANA MUDDUN SING aforesaid.

#### ARTICLE 1.

THE Supplementary Article of the Treaty of Delhi, bearing date the 20th of February 1818, between Maha Rao Omed Sing Bahadoor, the Rajah of Kotah, and the British Government, is hereby repealed.

#### ARTICLE 2.

The British Government agree, with the consent previously obtained from Maha Rao Ram Sing of Kotah, to grant to Raj Rana Muddun Sing, his heirs and successors (being the descendants of Raj Rana Zalim Sing), according to the custom of succession obtaining in Rajwarra, a separate Principality to be formed out of the Kotah State, and consisting of the pergunnahs specified in the annexed Schedule.

#### ARTICLE 3.

The British Government will confer appropriate titles upon the Raj Rana, his heirs and successors.

#### ARTICLE 4.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the British Government on the one hand, and Raj Rana Muddun Sing, his heirs and successors, on the other.

#### ARTICLE 5.

The British Government engages to take Raj Rana Muddun Sing's Principality under its protection.

## ARTICLE 6.

The Raj Rana, his heirs and successors, will always act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, acknowledging its supremacy, and engaging not to have any connection with the Chiefs of other States, in disputes with which they agree to abide by the decision of the British Government.

## ARTICLE 7.

The Raj Rana and his heirs and successors will not enter into negotiations with any Chief or State without the sanction of the British Government, but their customary amicable correspondence with friends and relatives shall be continued.

## ARTICLE 8.

The troops of the Principality of Raj Rana Muddun Sing, according to its means, will be furnished at the requisition of the British Government.

## ARTICLE 9.

The Raj Rana and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute rulers of the country, and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into the Principality.

## ARTICLE 10.

The Raj Rana, his heirs and successors, will fulfil the pecuniary obligations involved in the present arrangements of separation and transfer by assignments on land agreeably to the appended Schedule, and abide by the decision of the British Government in all minor points arising out of the said separation.



## ARTICLE 11.

The Raj Rana, his heirs and successors, will pay as tribute to the British Government the yearly sum of Company's Rupees 80,000 by two half-yearly instalments of Rupees 40,000 each, *viz.*, the "khureef," or Mittee Poos Soodee Poorun Mashee, and the "rubees," or Mittee Jaet Soodee Poorun Mashee, commencing with the khureef instalment of Sumbut 1895.

## ARTICLE 12.

This Treaty of twelve Articles having been concluded at Kotah, and signed and sealed by Captain John Ludlow, Officiating Political Agent, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Alves, Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, on the one part, and Raj Rana Muddun Sing on the other, the ratification of the same by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India shall be exchanged within two months from this date.

*Done at Kotah.*

*This 8th day of April 1838.*

Signed and Sealed.



J. LUDLOW,  
*Offg. Poltl. Agent.*



Signed and Sealed  
RAJ RANA MUDDUN SING.

Signed and Sealed.



N. ALVES,  
*Agent, Govr. Genl.*

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*Schedule, appended to the Treaty, of Pergunnahs set apart to be constituted a separate Principality for Raj Rana Muddun Sing Bahadoor, his heirs and successors, under the designation of Jhalawar:—*

Chechut.

Sukait.

The Chou-Mehla, comprising

Puchpahar.

Ahore.

Deg.

Gungrar.

Jalra Patun, commonly called Oormal.

Munohur Thanah.

Phool Burode.

Reenchwa.

Chachoornee.

Bukanee.

Kukoornee.

Delunpoor.

Cheepa Barode.

Kotra Bhalta.

The portion of Sherghur beyond, or east of, the Purwun or Neewuj.

Sureruh.

Shahabad.

Rutlaee.

It is to be distinctly understood that Nirput Sing will remove from the territory of Jhalawar into that of the Maha Rao, and that his lands lapse to the Raj Rana.

*Kotah, 10th April 1838.*

Signed and Sealed.



J. LUDLOW,  
*Offg. Poltl. Agent.*



Seal of  
MAHA RAO RAM SING.

Signed and Sealed.



N. ALVES,  
*Agent, Govr. Genl.*

*Schedule of debts to be liquidated by Raj Rana Muddun Sing, his heirs and successors, agreeably to the 10th Article of the accompanying Treaty:—*

## DEBTS.

To Mungnee Ram, Zorawur Mul	...	Rs.	6,14,476	13	3
„ Ramjee Das, Tunsookh Das	...	„	4,43,821	3	6
„ Mohun Ram, Rukub Das	...	„	2,67,839	7	0

Raj Rana Muddun Sing agrees to pay on account of the above debts, within seven days after installation in his new Principality, the sum of Rupees three lakhs twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-seven seven annas and nine pies (Rupees 3,26,137-7-9), and subsequently, within four years, by half-yearly instalments the balance amounting to Rupees eleven lakhs forty-five thousand two hundred and seventeen (Rupees 11,45,217), in which is included interest at 8 annas per cent. per mensem, or, at each fusul, as stated below, and to liquidate the entire amount within a period of four years; failing in which the British Government will have it at their option to arrange for the payment of the debts by setting apart a portion of the country of Jhalawar for that purpose, the first instalment to be paid in the month Kartick Soodee Poorun Mashee Sumbut 1895, and the 2nd instalment in the month Bysak Soodee Poorun Mashee Sumbut 1896.

*Amount of Instalments (interest included) to be paid as follows:—*

1st Instalment	...	...	...	Rs.	1,50,000
2nd ditto	...	...	...	„	1,50,000
3rd ditto	...	...	...	„	1,50,000
4th ditto	...	...	...	„	1,50,000
5th ditto	...	...	...	„	1,50,000
6th ditto	...	...	...	„	1,50,000



7th Instalment	...	...	...	Rs.	1,50,000
8th ditto	...	...	...	,,	95,217

*Kotah, 8th April 1838.*

Signed and Sealed.



J. LUDLOW,  
*Offg. Poltl. Agent.*



Signed and Sealed  
RAJ RANA MUDDUN SING.

Signed and Sealed.



N. ALVES,  
*Agent, Govr. Genl.*

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From W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Political Department, with the Governor General, to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. ALVES, Agent to Governor General for the States of Rajpootana,—dated Simla, the 1st May 1838.

I AM directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 14th ultimo, with its enclosures, relative to the arrangements made for a separation of territory between the Maha Rao and Raj Rana of Kotah.

2. In reply, I am desired to acquaint you that those arrangements appear to be perfectly satisfactory, and leave little for His Lordship to do but to record his sense of the patience, ability, and discretion manifested by yourself and Captain Ludlow throughout the progress of this delicate negotiation.

3. The Treaties which accompanied your letter are returned herewith duly ratified by the Governor General.

4. In conformity with the suggestion contained in your communication a letter for the Raj Rana is sent herewith assuring him of His Lordship's protection and favour. You will observe that he has been addressed as ruler of Jhallawar, and by the title of Maha Raj Rana, which, from the 14th paragraph of Captain Ludlow's letter to your address, would appear to be the title most acceptable to him.

5. There is one point on which you and Captain Ludlow do not appear to have rightly apprehended the views and sentiments of Government, and that is with regard to the design entertained of appointing British Officers to the command of the Kotah troops. The provision inserted in the Treaty with that view is sufficient; but in the 23rd paragraph of your letter and in the 16th and 17th of that from Captain Ludlow there are expressions which would lead to the supposition that the design in question was entertained only in the event of, or as a check to, misgovernment, and that the troops so commanded were to be employed only in the suppression of depredations and in the maintenance of internal tranquillity. This, however, is by no means the case. The object is one of general policy, and it is intended, as favourable opportunities may occur, to introduce similar arrangements elsewhere, and especially where, as among the States of Rajpootana generally, there is a specific provision promising subordinate co-operation in the existing Treaties. The British Government is charged with the responsibility of maintaining general peace and of defending the territories of all its dependent allies against aggression. It is but reasonable, therefore, where the troops of such allies are incompetent, from their want of discipline, to contribute to the general defence of the empire, that

means should be adopted for introducing an efficient reform, at least among such a portion of them as shall be sufficient to afford useful assistance to the protecting power.

6. Although, therefore, it is not the intention of the Governor General prematurely to press the proposed arrangements, so as to occasion serious inconvenience to the Maha Rao, His Lordship desires that His Highness may be apprized of the principle of the measure, and that he may not be encouraged in the notion that its being carried into effect or otherwise will depend on the mode on which the Kotah territories may be administered.

7. You are authorized to confer on the Maha Raj Rana of Jhalawar a khillut of investiture in the name of the Governor General, and to receive an equivalent nuz-zurana in return.

8. You have not recommended that any letter should be written to the Maha Rao on this occasion; nevertheless, His Lordship deems it advisable that he should be written to: a letter (of which a copy is herewith sent for your information) to the Maha Rao's address accordingly accompanies, which you will deliver or withhold at your discretion.

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From MAJOR C. THORESBY, Officiating Agent, Governor General, for the States of Rajpootana, to F. CURRIE, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Political Department, Fort William,—No. 150-842, dated Ajmere, the 28th June 1844.

WITH reference to my letter to your address, dated the 8th instant, No. 138, and its enclosures, on the subject



of the unwillingness of the Maha Rao of Kotah to pay the instalment due half-yearly on account of the Kotah Contingent Corps, and his repeated applications to obtain the boon of being freed from the obligation of this payment, I have the honour to submit the accompanying copy of letter from the Officiating Political Agent at Kotah, No. 181, dated the 22nd instant, reporting that bills had been received by him for the instalment of one lakh Rupees due on the 31st December last, and forwarding the copy of a khureeta, with translation from the Maha Rao, to his address, transcripts of both which documents are also enclosed herewith.

2. As Captain Burton in the 2nd paragraph of his letter refers to the 16th and 17th paragraphs of Captain Ludlow's despatch of the 12th April 1838, a copy of those two paragraphs is also enclosed with a view to convenience of perusal.

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From CAPTAIN C. E. BURTON, Officiating Political Agent at Kotah, to MAJOR C. THORESBY, Officiating Agent, Governor General, for the States of Rajpootana,—No. 181, dated the 22nd June 1844.

WITH reference to your letter, Nos. 699 and 702, I have the honour to forward a transcript and translation of a khureeta to my address from the Maha Rao of Kotah, and to acquaint you that I have received and transmitted to the Ajmere Treasury bills for one lakh on account of the Fouj-khurch arrears due on the 31st December last.

2. The question having been submitted to Government, I am not aware of the utility of adding aught in furtherance of His Highness's object; but in support of

the Chief's description of the repugnance with which he received the proposal for the insertion of the 5th Article, I deem it right to refer to the 16th and 17th paragraphs of Captain Ludlow's despatch of the 12th April 1838, and the remarks thereon by the Governor General communicated by Mr. Secretary Macnaghten in his despatch to Colonel Alves, under date the 1st of May 1838.

3. I have likewise the satisfaction of notifying the receipt of bills for Rupees 40,000 from Jhalawar, being the tribute due for the latter portion of the past year.

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Translation of a khureeta from the Maha Rao of Kotah to the address of CAPTAIN BURTON, Officiating Political Agent in Harowtee,—dated the 20th June 1844.

I HAVE received your khureeta requiring the liquidation of the arrears of Fouj-khurch, and intimating that greater punctuality must be observed in these payments for the future, otherwise some arrangement would be made to obviate the inconvenience which is so frequently felt by these constant delays. You mention further that the Agent, in a communication made to you, refers me to the reply which I received from the Governor General in December last, and undertakes, in the event of the present requisition being speedily complied with, once more to submit the question for the final orders of Government.

It was after repeated remonstrances and with great repugnance I was induced to ratify the Treaty of 1838, dissevering territory to the value of 12 lakhs for the

purpose of creating a Principality for my minister ; but the division which was effected alienated lands to a far higher estimate. I offered a most strenuous protest to the insertion of the 5th Article engaging for the support of an Auxiliary Force, and nothing should have altered this determination, but, on the Political Agent's assurance that it would never be enforced, and, if attempted, a more suitable opportunity for remonstrance would be then open, I was persuaded to give a tardy and unwilling permission for its insertion. For two years the fulfilment of this engagement was not demanded, and since I have been compelled to have recourse to bankers and money-lenders to supply the means of meeting the payments under the hope of some day of amelioration. The documents in your Office will support my assertions. On proceeding to meet the Governor General at Delhi I again drew the attention of Colonel Sutherland and Major Richardes to these matters, and conceiving the junction of all parties as presenting a favourable opportunity not to be neglected, I submitted a full and perfect statement to the Governor General. His Lordship in the reply dated 7th October last stated the impracticability at that particular juncture of reducing the British troops, or foregoing any portion of the sources of revenue. On this I again detailed the distresses to which I was reduced by the imposition of this tax ; and to this representation I am still in expectation of an answer.

This addition to the revenue is as inconsiderable as the proportion borne by the glittering atoms of sand in the structure of the earth. The Kotah State now scarcely yields twenty-five lakhs, out of which are to be supported numerous relatives and parties possessing claims, and



provision is to be made for ancient charities, religious endowments, and other undecreaseable State expenditures: hence it is evident the State can never be released from its embarrassments during the continuance of this engagement. The bankers from not receiving payment of previous loans refuse to furnish fresh funds; and it is only by holding out a hope of being relieved that I have succeeded in raising the lakh which I remit herewith. It is my most earnest solicitation that you represent the state of my finances to the Agent and to the Governor General, in such manner as you may deem advisable, to obtain a remission of this charge and annulment of the Article under which it is required. To the local authorities I entrust my case, being well aware of their solicitude for the welfare of my country.

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Extract from a letter from the Officiating Political Agent in Harowtee,—  
dated the 12th April 1838.

*Paragraph 16.*—In advocating the foregoing course\*

\* Allowing the Maha Rao to manage affairs without the aid of troops under British Officers.

I am in a measure influenced by the undisguised repugnance with which the Maha Rao has admitted the insertion of the 5th Article of the accompanying Treaty, relative to the maintenance of a Force under British Officers, and by its having appeared, on my visit to His Highness after the receipt of his khureeta of the 17th March, that his real sentiments had been only imperfectly conveyed in that communication. On that occasion no third person was present. His Highness urged that regard should be paid to his superior rank, and that there existed no necessity for placing the Raj Rana on a par in point of

income with the King of Delhi ; but these and many other points he readily yielded to my arguments, and proceeded, in the submissive, but earnest, tone of one anxious to escape from thralldom at any cost which should not involve dishonour, to explain that the establishment of troops under British Officers within the Kotah territory and a more close surveillance of his affairs of Government would only remove him from one condition of subjection and restraint to another, and that, although the position in which it was intended to place him would be improved, it must be considered an humiliating one in the eyes of the Princes of Rajwarra. He offered to pay the expenses of the Agency, promised to be guided in all material points by the advice of the British Government, declared that nothing was to be dreaded in placing him in unrestrained control, for the exercise of which he considered himself fully competent, and most earnestly pressed that the insertion of a clause for embodying troops under British Officers might not be insisted upon ; or, in the event of this point not being conceded to his wishes, that the Force should be stationed upon the frontier to preserve appearances. But he begged to disabuse us of the impression of his having tendered a proposal of the nature above described either to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor or to any other public authority : he challenged the proof of having done so, observing that any khureeta wherein such is contained must prove a forgery, and that, if the proposal had been verbally communicated, it was wholly without his sanction and authority.

*Paragraph 17.*—Under the foregoing circumstances it remains to be considered whether it were advisable, in the apprehension of the Maha Rao's inefficient exercise of

control, to establish the Force in question, or whether the experiment might not be tried of testing by experience his temper and efficiency, which, I consider, would receive a wholesome stimulus by a communication from His Lordship to the effect that unpopular or defective control would infallibly be followed by more direct interference upon our part and by the establishment of the troops as stipulated in the 5th Article.

(True Extracts.)

(Sd.) C. THORESBY, *Major,*  
*Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl.*

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Memorandum respecting the Kotah "Fouj-khurch."

ON our first acquaintance with the Kotah State in 1803-5 we found the Minister, Raj Rana Zalim Sing, usurping all the powers of the sovereign, the reigning Chief being virtually set aside, although not placed under restraint. When Colonel Morison's Force advanced from Hindostan towards Guzerat, Zalim Sing rendered good service in affording supplies and assistance of every kind. On the retreat of this Force, however, he shut his gates, refused supplies, or to be any longer on friendly terms with us. From this period up to 1817 the British Government withdrew from all interference in the affairs of Rajpootana.

2. On the 26th of December of that year a Treaty was formed with Kotah, under which that State bound itself to pay to the British Government the tribute formerly payable to the Peishwa, Sindia, Holkar, and the Puar.



3. This Treaty was negotiated between Sir C. Metcalfe and Zalim Sing. By a Supplementary Article of this Treaty it was agreed that, after Maha Rao Omed Sing, the then Rajah of Kotah, the Principality should descend to his eldest son and heir apparent and his heirs in regular succession and perpetuity; "and that the entire administration of the affairs of the Principality should be vested in the *Raj Rana Zalim Sing, and after him in his son, Madho Sing, and his heirs in regular succession and perpetuity.*"

4. About the time that this Treaty was negotiated Captain Tod was sent to Kotah to arrange with that State for our intended operations against the Pindarees. All negotiations were carried on with the Minister without the slightest reference to the ruling Chief, who was so little known and thought of, that the British Agent was prepared to make cessions of tribute and territory on behalf and in the name of the Minister which would have received the confirmation of the Governor General.

5. Zalim Sing, however, made no demands for himself, and his moderation was to be attributed to the fact of his being well aware that any such direct usurpation of the supreme power would have been exclaimed against by the general voice of the Chiefs and people of Rajpootana. Maha Rao Omed Sing was succeeded by his son, Kishen Sing, and it became soon apparent that the relations which had existed for 50 years between the late Chief and the Minister, and the continuance of which had been guaranteed by the British Government, could not long remain undisturbed.

6. In 1821 Kishen Sing, having collected troops, made a forcible attempt to eject the Minister and bring the authority into his own hands; but he was defeated and his troops dispersed. In December, however, of the same year he was restored to his pageant throne.

7. A fixed allowance of Rupees 1,64,000 per annum out of the revenue of the State was set aside for his maintenance, and a small Force was appointed for his protection.

8. Kishen Sing at this time recognized the perpetual administration of Zalim Sing, his heirs and successors, over the State of Kotah, its revenues, army, &c., &c.

9. In June 1824 Zalim Sing died, and was succeeded by his son, Madho Sing.

10. The unfitness of this person to manage the affairs of the State was matter of notoriety; but, supported by the power of the British Government guaranteed him by the Supplementary Article of the Treaty,\*  
\* Of 1817. he received undisturbed possession of the Principality of Kotah.

11. The British Government, conceiving that the arrangement as it then stood was liable to great objection, and that neither the Chief nor the Minister could be expected ever to conduct matters on a friendly footing, conceived the design of making a division of the Kotah territory between the two. The Prince, it was supposed, would be better satisfied with the absolute sovereignty of any portion of his dominions rather than continue only as the titular sovereign

without any real power; and the Minister, it was also supposed, might prefer being placed as Prince over a small portion of the Kotah State rather than rule the whole State in the subordinate capacity of Minister.

12. In 1836 the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, brought to the notice of the Supreme Government the very inefficient administration of the Kotah Government under Raj Rana Muddun Sing, the grandson of Zalim Sing, and the great probability of the Maha Rao, seconded by the people and the army, rising against his authority and expelling the Minister, in which case, under Treaty, the interference of the British Government would become indispensable.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor considered that, under the circumstances and the incapacity and unpopularity of the Raj Rana, the best thing in order to rectify existing evils would be to advise the Raj Rana to retire from the administration and receive in sovereignty, under the same guarantee as that we extend to all protected States, either independently of Kotah or as a dependency of that State, at his option, the districts ceded by Holkar by our desire to Kotah by the Treaty of Mundisore which were offered to the Raj Rana's ancestor, Zalim Sing, by us personally, but which, by his desire, were annexed to the Kotah State, and which might without injustice be again separated and made a distinct Principality.

14. This proposition was approved by the Governor General, who recommended that a communication should be made to the Raj Rana offering him one-third, or three-eighths



of the Kotah State if he agreed to resign his position as Minister and give up the control of all affairs to the Maha Rao.

15. In the mean time the Court of Directors sent out instructions, dated the 18th October 1837, directing that some arrangement should be made to place the affairs of the Kotah State on a more satisfactory footing and for dissolving the anomalous Treaties, by which we were bound to uphold the Maha Rao and his heirs as perpetual sovereigns and the Raj Rana and his heirs as perpetual regents. They desired that the four Holkar mehals should be offered to Muddun Sing as a separate Principality ; and if he rejected the offer, that the administration of the Kotah State was to be taken out of his hands and made over to the Maha Rao.

16. It would, however, be necessary to obtain the Maha Rao's consent to this arrangement and to enter into separate Treaties with both parties.

17. After considerable time spent in negotiation Treaties were concluded with the Maha Rao and the Raj Rana in April 1838 by Colonel Alves, Governor General's Agent, and the Local Agent, Captain Ludlow. By these Treaties it was agreed that 17 pergunnahs, yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 12 lakhs, should be allotted to the Raj Rana to form a separate Principality under the designation of Jhalawar.

18. Although these pergunnahs apparently comprised one-third of the Kotah State, yet Kotah could in reality be

said to have contributed territory only to the amount of Rupees six lakhs, for the remaining territory yielding the other six lakhs formed the personal estates and jagheers of Zalim Sing.

19. The Raj Rana of Jhalawar was bound under the Treaty to pay to the British Government Rupees 80,000 per annum of the Kotah tribute.

20. The State debts which had accumulated under the administration of Muddun Sing were to be liquidated by him, with the exception of Rupees 10 lakhs, to be liquidated by the Maha Rao.

21. The 5th, 6th, and 7th Articles of the Treaty quoted

Article 5.—“The Maha Rao agrees, for himself, his heirs, and successors, to maintain an Auxiliary Force, to be commanded and paid by British Officers, should the British Government decide that the measure is expedient; it being clearly understood that the existence of such Force shall in no way interfere with the Maha Rao, his heirs and successors’ exercise of power in the internal administration of the affairs of the Kotah Stato.

Article 6.—“The expense of such Force shall never exceed Rupees three lakhs per annum.

Article 7.—“If the Force shall be raised, the funds for its maintenance shall be paid to the British Government by the administration of the Maha Rao, his heirs and successors, in two half-yearly instalments, along with the tribute; and the period for the first payment will be fixed by the British Government.”

funds for its maintenance were to be furnished by the Kotah State.

in the margin concluded with Kotah provided for the maintenance of an Auxiliary Force commanded and paid by British Officers.

22. The expense of this contingent was never to exceed three lakhs a year, and the

23. With reference to the proposal for the establishment of this Force, the Agent, Captain Ludlow, in reporting the conclusion of the Treaty, informed Government that it had met with decided opposition from the Maha Rao.

24. His Highness considered that the establishment of troops under British Officers within the Kotah territories and the consequent close surveillance of his affairs of Government would be only, in fact, removing him from one condition of subjection to another; and that, although the position in which it was intended to place him would without doubt be improved, still it would be considered an humiliating one in the eyes of the Princes of Rajwarra.

25. The Maha Rao offered to disburse the expenses of the British Agency at his Court, and promised to be guided in all material points by the aid of the British Government; but he most earnestly pressed that the insertion of a clause for embodying troops under British Officers might not be insisted upon, or, in the event of this point not being conceded to his wishes, that the Force should be stationed upon the frontier to save appearances.

Cons., 18th July 1838, No. 69.

26. "His Highness utterly denied having ever tendered a proposal for receiving such a Force either to the Lieutenant-Governor or any other authority, and challenged proof of his having done so, declaring that, if his consent were contained in any khureeta, such khureeta must be a forgery."

27. Under these circumstances, the Agent stated that it might be matter of consideration whether the establishing the Force as contemplated might not with propriety be deferred until it was seen whether the Maha Rao was actually capable or not of managing his own territories,



supposing the Force to be established for the mere purpose of acting as a check on his Government.

28. Should, on experience, the Maha Rao's supposed inability be established, then the Agent considered the troops might be established under the stipulation of the 5th Article of the Treaty.

29. The Agent was informed, in reply, "that the design of establishing a British Force was entertained not alone with the view of its acting as a check to misgovernment, or that the troops should be employed only in the suppression of depredators and in the maintenance of internal tranquillity, but that the object was one of general policy; and it was intended, as favourable opportunities occurred, to introduce similar arrangements elsewhere, and especially where, as among the States of Rajwarra generally, there was a specific provision promising subordinate co-operation in the existing Treaties.

"The British Government was charged with the responsibility of maintaining general peace and of defending the territories of all its dependent allies against aggression.

"It was but reasonable, therefore, where the troops of such allies as were incompetent from their want of discipline to contribute to the general defence of the empire, that means should be adopted for introducing an efficient reform, at least among such a portion of them as shall be sufficient to afford useful assistance to the protecting power.

“Although, therefore, it was not the intention of the Governor General prematurely to press the proposed arrangements, so as to occasion serious inconvenience to the Maha Rao, still His Lordship desired His Highness might be apprized of the principle of the measure, and that he might not be encouraged in the notion that its being carried into effect or otherwise would depend on the mode in which the Kotah Territory might be administered.”

30. The Agent was desired to state his opinion as to the most eligible mode of appropriating the three lakhs of the revenue of Kotah secured by the 5th Article of the Treaty for the formation of the Contingent; in other words, whether the Force should consist chiefly of Infantry, Cavalry, or Artillery, and in what proportions, and what number of British Officers should be attached to the Force. He was desired at the same time to furnish any observations that might occur to him with regard to the best means of raising the Force, what stations it should occupy, and the arrangements which should be made for its punctual payment.

31. The Agent, in reply, furnished a plan for the organization and equipment of the proposed Kotah Auxiliary Force. He was informed, in reply, that the information furnished was considered valuable, but that it was not the intention of His Lordship at that time to give effect to the provision of the new Treaty regarding the Auxiliary Force.

No. 51, Cons., 29th August 1838.

No. 28, Cons., 14th November 1838.

32. Nothing further was done in the matter until, in September 1839, the Governor

No. 16, Cons., 18th December 1839.

General in Council called upon

the Agent in Rajpootana to furnish a Report of the capabilities of the Kotah State to meet the charge fixed for the maintenance of the Contingent under provisions of the Treaty of 1838.

33. The Governor General was anxious to be fully informed as to the existing ability of the Principality to bear the charge in question without too heavy a drain on its resources, and desired to be furnished with a Sketch, in so far as the calculation could be made, of the probable power of the State to continue the annual payment of three lakhs with constant regularity, making allowance for the Maha Rao's then inefficient Force being reduced, which, it was anticipated, would be the consequence of raising the Contingent.

34. The Governor General's Agent, Colonel Sutherland, in reply, reported that the revenues of the Kotah State amounted to 20 lakhs; that after paying the troops which

No. 18, Cons., 18th December 1839.

Kotah then maintained, estimated to cost seven lakhs, the tribute

to the British Government of Rupees 1,84,720, and her share of the State debt of 10 lakhs, which, at the rate of annual payments of Rupees 1,29,700, would be liquidated in five years, there would remain Rupees 11 lakhs per annum to be applied to the maintenance of the Contingent and for the other expenses of the State.

35. Of the importance and advantage of fixing an Auxiliary Force at Kotah both on account of securing the tranquillity of the country and our own supremacy, the



Agent observed, there could be but one opinion amongst those who had been close observers of events. Of the Maha Rao's repugnance to the measure, however, no doubt could be entertained; it was as unpalatable to His Highness as ever, not only on the ground of cost, but as he considered the placing of the force within his territories would place him in a condition of thralldom and in a position humiliating in the eyes of the Princes of Rajwarra. The Agent, in forwarding his own opinion, furnished also that of Captain Ludlow, who, from his long residence at Kotah, was best able to form a correct judgment of the resources of the State. That Officer estimated the then revenue of Kotah at 21 lakhs, but he considered that, under judicious management, it would yield a considerable increase on the above amount. He considered that, at the then estimated revenue of 21 lakhs, the Kotah State was as well able to bear the expenses of the Contingent as it would be for five years to come, and that, when the Force might be established, it would, if during the life-time of the then Maha Rao, prove a saving in the military expenditure of the State of two lakhs per annum.

36. The Governor General informed the Agent, in

No. 20, Cons., 18th December 1839.      reply, "that, having maturely considered the facts stated in

his despatch, His Lordship was strongly of opinion that it would be proper to take some early step with a view to the formation of the disciplined Force. The important considerations of general and local policy, which led to the introduction into the Treaty of the stipulation for the organization of that Force, had been stated in the despatches at that time addressed to the Agent, and need not be repeated; but His

\* Colonel Sutherland and Captain Ludlow.

Lordship was pleased in observing that, in the opinion of those\*

who are best qualified to express a judgment on the question, the substitution of such a Force for the greater portion of the present army of the Maha Rao would probably be one of considerable economy to His Highness ; at the same time it might be most agreeable to His Highness that effect should be given to the change only gradually, and the entire execution of it might, perhaps, be most conveniently deferred till the expiration of the term of five years, within which time it might be expected that all the debts of the State would be liquidated.

“The Agent was requested, therefore, in the first instance, to submit a scheme in detail for raising a part of the Force such as could be maintained at an annual cost of Rupees one or of one and a half lakhs, the scheme being so arranged as to admit of the eventual extension of the Force to the full stipulated yearly amount of three lakhs ; and the Maha Rao was at once to be made to understand that the fulfilment of this condition of the Treaty could not be longer postponed.”

37. In conformity with the instructions of the Governor General, the Agent submitted a detailed scheme for

No. 27, Cons., 29th February 1840.

raising a Force calculated to cost one and a half lakhs per annum ; and he recommended that measures should be taken for embodying this Force at Ajmere until its future position should be determined upon.

38. The Agent further proposed that the Contingent in the second year might be raised to the scale of two lakhs, to that of two and a half lakhs in the third year, and to the whole amount of three lakhs in the fourth year, by which

period it was calculated that the State of Kotah would, at the rate of annual payments of Rupees 1,29,700, have paid off its share of the State debt, amounting to 10 lakhs, which, on the division of the territory, was assigned to its liquidation.

39. The Agent was, in reply, informed “that, in the opinion of the Governor General, the resources of the Kotah State, after liquidation of its debt, were fully adequate to maintain the Force contemplated by the Treaty. His Lordship was not, however, anxious to enforce the obligation of the 6th Article in so immediate and imperative a manner as might subject the Maha Rao’s finances at once to the full burden of the contribution, and His Lordship, therefore, approved of the plan proposed by the Agent that the State should for the first year pay Rupees 1,50,000, Rupees 2,00,000 in the second, Rupees 2,50,000 in the third, and the full sum, three lakhs, in the fourth year.”

No. 29, Cons., 19th February 1840.

40. On the proposition for the immediate embodying of the Auxiliary Force on the principle above noted having been made to the Maha Rao, His Highness remonstrated strongly against its adoption, and addressed a letter to the Governor General expressing his utter inability to meet the demand. His Highness stated that, from the first, he had strongly objected to the insertion of the Article regarding the Auxiliary Force, and only acquiesced in it from the assurance on the part of the then Agent, Colonel Alves, “that it was intended purely for the welfare of his Government, and would be without difficulty cancelled in a better posture of affairs. That better state of things His Highness declared

No. 33, Cons., 11th May 1840.



he had laboured hard to bring about, and he considered not unsuccessfully, and he therefore threw himself on the merciful consideration of His Lordship." In consequence of the importunity of the Agent, the Maha Rao went on to inform His Lordship: "He had assented to the payment of one and a half lakhs, but he trusted His Lordship would relieve him from all further payments and confine the demand to the annual sum above specified; but even to demand this sum would not, in His Highness's opinion, be just unless Jhalawar was made to pay one-third."

41. On receipt of the above communication, the Governor General in Council expressed "his regret that this sub-

No. 36, Cons., 11th May 1844.

ject did not appear to have been brought before the Maha Rao in its true light, so as to show to him the great advantages which he would derive from the execution of the 5th Article of the Treaty of April 10th, 1838. In the fulfilment of his obligations to the British Government he would no longer be subject to indefinite requisitions for assistance, while he would be but called upon to perform, in a defined and moderate form, the duty which must inalienably attach to his position as the ruler of a protected Indian State, and to which he was also bound by specific Treaty of contributing to the general defence of the empire. The effect of the fulfilment of the new stipulations would also very probably be that of giving peace and security to his frontiers, and, by enabling him to reduce a large portion of his military establishment, of contributing to the relief of his finances.

"The Governor General in Council stated his willingness to meet the wishes of the Maha Rao as to the place at

which the Contingent should be stationed, and would be satisfied for the present with the contribution of one and a half lakhs.

“It was of much importance, His Lordship considered, not only that this matter should be speedily determined, but that it also should be determined in such a manner as to leave no misunderstanding upon it with the Maha Rao.”

42. The Agent, Colonel Sutherland, informed the Government, in reply to the communication above quoted, that the advantages which would arise to the Maha Rao in the increased security of his position and the tranquillity of his State by the establishment of the Contingent had been clearly set forth to His Highness, but that he continued to evince a decided repugnance to the measure.

43. With respect to this disinclination of the Maha Rao, Colonel Sutherland observed “that, when we look at the grounds on which all concessions are made by any one Power to another through Treaty, and see that it is only on account of some advantage to themselves that those concessions are made, we need not be surprised that, those advantages gained, Kotah or any other State of India should seek to evade the fulfilment of engagements disadvantageous to itself. The Maha Rao has recovered, through the Treaty of April 1838, two-thirds of the possessions of his ancestors. He knows that, like all other States, he is perfectly secure under the protection of our great power from all external danger, whether he pays for it or no; and he knows that he has abundantly the means of maintaining a Military Force, in which consists his principal

pride, which renders his country and himself perfectly safe against all internal commotions; whilst the indefinite requisitions for assistance to which most of the States have engaged through Treaty have in reality, for upwards of 20 years, been a dead letter, the States never almost having been required to co-operate with us at all.

“These great objects having been fully attained through the Treaty of 1838, the advantages of which the Maha Rao is now without cost enjoying to their full extent, it is no wonder that he attempts to escape from the fulfilment of obligations which cannot fail to be extremely unpalatable to him.

“Viewing the matter in this light, it has always appeared to me that, as the Maha Rao had received all the benefits which he can expect, it only remained for us to give effect to that part of the Treaty which confers benefits on ourselves in the manner least injurious to the interests of our dependent ally, and likely to be least distasteful to him. We had the right to embody a Force to cost three lakhs per annum at the expense of the Kotah State at any period after the negotiation of the Treaty; and there was surely nothing harsh in the measure of raising at the end of two years a Force which was to cost half that amount, and of increasing the Force by Rupees 50,000 a year, until, at the end of the fourth year, it should reach the maximum of cost. It would, perhaps, have been better had this measure been carried through at once; and the longer it is put off, the more distasteful and difficult of execution will it become.

“Captain Richards\* thinks that, if the question be pressed at present with the intention of eventually carrying

\* Political Agent, Kotah.



the demand beyond two lakhs of Rupees per annum, the Maha Rao may resist it, and that he may cease to entertain that respect and regard for our Government which he now feels. It has been proved, however, to His Lordship's satisfaction, that the Kotah Principality can, without embarrassment to itself, pay three lakhs

The revenues were, on more minute examination, found to consist of 25 lakhs a year.

per annum, that is, the amount fixed by Treaty; and there seems no reason why we should relinquish any portion of it. Whether Kotah will continue to pay through a period of years this amount in money with the same regularity which she has paid her tribute is another question; but when she fails to do so, we have, of course, our remedy in the power of assuming, either temporarily or permanently, a portion of her territory whose revenue shall equal this sum."

44. In conclusion, the Governor General's Agent stated that he considered that one great objection to the payment of the Contingent on the part of the Maha Rao was the fact of the Maha Raj Rana, although he had received a third of the Kotah territory, being yet exempted from all payments on account of the Contingent.

45. On receipt of the above communication, the Governor General in Council informed the Agent that he adhered to his former opinion of the propriety of organizing at once a Force under British Officers, such as could be maintained for one and a half lakhs per annum. Wishing to introduce the arrangement with all practicable consideration to the feelings of the Maha Rao, His Lordship desired that it should be announced to His Highness "that while for

the first year one lakh and a half would be deemed sufficient,  
 29th June 1840. and for the second only two lakhs  
 would be required, the demand  
 for the three lakhs would be postponed until the expiration  
 of three years more, when, by the liquidation of his debts,  
 His Highness would be released from the annual charge on  
 that account of Rupees 1,29,700."

46. Upon the 13th June 1840 the Governor General's Agent, Colonel Sutherland, submitted a scheme for the organization of the Kotah Contingent according to the funds then at his disposal.

\* The amount stated by Colonel Sutherland was Rupees 1,31,040 as the cost of the Contingent according to the scheme.

The surplus\* of the one and a half lakhs per annum was, the Agent proposed, to be expended in the purchase of arms, appointments, camp equipage, &c.

47. The Cavalry and Infantry of the Force were to be increased proportionably, and Artillery added as funds increased.

48. The scheme proposed by the Agent with few variations was approved and sanctioned by the Governor General, and the Agent was requested to take immediate measures for revising the Force and bringing it to efficiency.

49. A Statement of the proposed scheme is appended as it was approved by the Supreme Government.

*Scheme for Kotah Contingent.*

Nos.	RANK.	Monthly pay of each individual.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
	INFANTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Commandant ... ..	.....	1,000 0 0	
1	Adjutant ... ..	.....	500 0 0	
1	Serjeant Major ... ..	.....	50 0 0	
1	Quarter-master Serjeant ... ..	.....	50 0 0	
8	Soubadars ... ..	50 0 0	400 0 0	
8	Jemadars ... ..	24 0 0	192 0 0	
40	Havildars ... ..	12 0 0	480 0 0	
40	Naiks ... ..	10 0 0	400 0 0	
640	Sepoys ... ..	6 0 0	3,840 0 0	
16	Buglers ... ..	6 0 0	96 0 0	
8	Bheesties ... ..	5 0 0	40 0 0	
8	Khullassies ... ..	5 0 0	40 0 0	7,088 0 0
1	Havildar Major ... ..	.....	5 0 0	
1	Drill Naik ... ..	.....	2 8 0	
8	Pay Havildars ... ..	5 0 0	40 0 0	
1	Bugle Major ... ..	.....	5 0 0	52 8 0
	HOSPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.			
1	1st Medical Attendant ... ..	.....	100 0 0	
1	Native Doctor... ..	.....	25 0 0	
1	Sirdar Bearer ... ..	.....	5 0 0	
4	Dooly Bearers... ..	4 0 0	16 0 0	
1	Mussulman cook ... ..	.....	5 0 0	
1	Brahmin cook ... ..	.....	5 0 0	
1	Bheesty ... ..	.....	5 0 0	
1	Sweeper ... ..	.....	4 0 0	165 0 0
	QUARTER-MASTER'S ESTABLISHMENT.			
1	Tindal ... ..	.....	9 8 0	
2	Bildars ... ..	.....	7 0 0	16 8 0
	EXTRA CHARGES.			
	Forge Establishment ... ..	.....	80 0 0	
	Butts and Targets ... ..	.....	4 0 0	
	Wax-cloth and Practice Ammunition ... ..	.....	18 0 0	102 0 0
	Total, Co's Rs. ... ..	.....	.....	7,424 0 0



*Scheme for Kotah Contingent.*

Nos.	RANK.				Monthly pay of each individual.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
	CAVALRY.				<i>Rs. A. P.</i>	<i>Rs. A. P.</i>	<i>Rs. A. P.</i>
2	Ressaldars	...	...	...	100 0 0	200 0 0	
2	Naib Ressaldars	...	...	...	50 0 0	100 0 0	
8	Duffadars	...	...	...	28 0 0	224 0 0	
8	Naib Duffadars	...	...	...	24 0 0	192 0 0	
160	Horsemen	...	...	...	20 0 0	3,200 0 0	3,916 0 0
	Allowance to—						
2	Pay Duffadars...	...	...	...	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
							3,926 0 0
	Total expenses of the Infantry				.....	.....	7,424 0 0
Total monthly expenses of the Contingent, Co.'s Rs.						.....	11,350 0 0

*N. B.*—The rank of Soubadar Major, with an extra allowance of Rupees 20 per mensem, may be hereafter conferred on the Soubadar most deserving of it, and to be held out as a reward for distinguished merit.

50. On the proceedings detailed above having been reported to the Home Authorities, the Hon'ble Court in their despatch, dated 23rd December 1840, No. 34, observed that "the suspension at first of all demands upon the Kotah State on account of the Auxiliary Force, for the support of which the Maha Rao is now bound by Treaty to assign three lakhs per annum, was proper; but we observe that you have it in view to commence raising a part of the Force, although the full stipulated amount is not (according to your present intentions) to be claimed until the expiration of the five years, when the State will, it is expected, be free from debt. The formation of this Force, which will be an important accession to our general means of preserving the

peace of India, will, it is represented, render practicable the disbandment of the greater part of the present Military Force of the Maha Rao. - We hope that this will be the actual result, and that the measure will, consequently, prove one of economy to the Kotah State."

51. The Contingent was raised according to the scheme laid down by Government, and in 1842 it was completed to a Force costing two lakhs of Rupees.

52. In February 1843 the Political Agent, Captain Richards, forwarded, through the Governor General's Agent, Colonel Sutherland, a letter from the Maha Rao of Kotah complaining of his distressed condition, and praying that he might be relieved from compliance with the 5th Article

No. 37, Cons., 19th April 1843. of the Treaty, as his resources were totally unable to meet the demand made under that Article of three lakhs for the maintenance of the Contingent.

53. The general grounds on which the Maha Rao rested his hopes for favourable consideration were, that he had removed all embarrassments arising out of the Supplemental Article of the Treaty of 1817, which provided for the perpetual regency of the family of Zalim Sing by consenting to give one-third of his territory to the Raj Rana, and taking upon himself the discharge of 10 lakhs of the State debts, which had accumulated under the administration of the Raj Rana and his predecessors, and when the Maha Rao himself was precluded by the Treaty from authoritative interference in the affairs of Government, and that he had from the first strenuously

objected to the insertion of the 5th Article, and was only induced to consent to it by the threat held out to him that, if he failed to comply, the Raj Rana would be permitted to remain as Regent unmolested.

54. The Maha Rao considered that there were sufficient sacrifices on his part without being further required to pay to the British Government three lakhs for a Contingent Force in addition to his tribute of Rupees 1,84,000, making a total direct payment to the British Government of Rupees 4,84,000.

55. The Maha Rao further urged that, although one-third of Kotah had been dismembered, still that the Jagheerdars retained their original claims on the State, which had to be liquidated, as also the religious and charitable endowments, the whole amount of which came to six lakhs of Rupees.

56. In forwarding this letter, the Agent, Captain Richards, observed that he could not refrain from stating his opinion of the justness of the Maha Rao's appeal, and that His Highness had established strong claims to the favourable consideration of Government, not only by his faithful and prompt fulfilment of all engagements since the Treaty of 1838, but also by the very satisfactory manner in which he had since then conducted his Government, preserving peace and good order in the country.

57. Captain Richards observed that it was a principle of general policy which had dictated the proposal for the maintenance of the Contingent, and he considered it very



hard that the Maha Rao should, under all circumstances, be required to support a measure of policy at so enormous an expense to himself, from which he derives no advantage, and from which, from the experience of the past five years, it was not likely he should benefit in future.

58. In forwarding Captain Richards's despatch with His Highness's letter for the orders of the Governor General, Colonel Sutherland observed "that the real grievance the Maha Rao had to complain of was the putting upon him, at the time of the partition of the territory, a charge of Rupees three lakhs for the maintenance of troops, avowedly more for the purposes of maintaining tranquillity generally in Rajpootana or in India than for any purposes of good Government in the Kotah or Jhalawar territories. Peace had been so perfectly preserved, that the troops organized under the stipulation of the Treaty had not been required by either Chief, and their presence was so unacceptable to the Chiefs, that we had not been as yet able to obtain a piece of ground from either on which to form a cantonment for the Contingent."

59. As has been stated, in 1842 the Contingent had been raised to the cost of two lakhs per annum. The Maha Rao in 1843 failed to make the payment at the stipulated time, and as the Contingent was, in consequence, without funds, the Local Agent was called upon by the Governor General's Agent to urge upon His Highness the absolute necessity of his at once paying up the sum due.

60. In reply, Major Richards reported, in June 1843, to the Governor General's Agent, that he had on that date

received from the Maha Rao one lakh of Rupees on account of the Kotah Contingent for the last six months of 1842. In making this payment the Maha Rao had represented in the most urgent manner the difficulty he had experienced in procuring the necessary sum from the circumstance of former advances by bankers on account of tribute and contingent payments being still unliquidated. The Maha Rao further stated that the heavy demands of the British Government and the payment of the State debt were involving him deeply in debt, and that it would be impossible for him to defray the expenses necessary for the efficient government of the country and for his own maintenance, unless the British Government would abate its demands.

No. 76, Cons., 22nd July 1843. On the above remonstrance being forwarded to Government, the Maha Rao was informed, in reply, that payment of his arrear due for the Contingent must be made without delay on receipt of the communication above quoted. The Maha Rao again complained to Captain Richards of the hardship of his case, and expressed his regret that the Governor General had not replied to the khureeta already quoted, or taken any notice of the representations made to His Lordship personally at Delhi.

61. Captain Richards reported the substance of the Maha Rao's observations to the Governor General's Agent, remarking that there could be but one opinion as to the amount of tribute and contingent payment levied from Kotah being excessive; and he recommended what he considered the Government would find it necessary to adopt with reference to the Kotah finances, *viz.*, to limit the amount of the payments of the Contingent to Rupees 1,50,000, which,

added to the tribute of Rupees 1,84,360, would make a total of Rupees 3,34,360, the difference, if the Contingent was to kept up at an annual cost of Rupees three lakhs, to be paid by us from the tribute.

62. Colonel Sutherland, in submitting the above proposition of Captain Richards, observed that sufficient reason had not been shown, in his opinion, for lowering our demand on the Kotah State from three lakhs to 1,50,000, and paying the difference ourselves required for the maintenance of the Auxiliary Force. Colonel Sutherland further observed that, in his opinion, "nothing short of taking the management of the State into our hands for a series of years as at Jey-pore, and thus judging of the resources in all departments of the means of reducing expenditure, would be sufficient" to justify us in lowering the demand.

63. It having come to the notice of the Supreme Government in May last, that the instalment for the Contingent of one lakh for the last six months of 1843 was still due, and that the Maha Rao stated his inability to pay as his excuse, the Agent was desired to call upon His Highness for an explanation.

64. The Local Agent, having been called upon to report, stated that the tribute due by Kotah was in arrear to the amount of Rupees 92,360, which, however, he expected would speedily be liquidated; but that he had no expectation whatever of the Maha Rao's paying the lakh due on account of the Contingent. His Highness's constant excuse is his inability to pay, and also the injustice of demanding from Kotah alone of all the States of Harowtee, and that the



most peaceable and well-behaved, the payment of the Auxiliary Force kept up for the protection of the whole.

65. Major Thoresby, Governor General's Agent, with reference to the above opinion of the Local Agent's, stated that he could not believe that the Maha Rao would persevere in withholding payment when he should become convinced that by such a course of proceeding he was not likely to be freed from the obligation; but that by demurring now, he perhaps thought he might be exempted from the payment of the additional lakh, which will be demandable from His Highness in July 1845, on account of the Contingent, to complete the payments to the full sum of three lakhs payable under the Treaty of 1838.

66. Thus, then, the matter stands at present; the Maha Rao is in arrear now two lakhs  
 July 1844. for the expenses of the Contingent,

for another half year has elapsed, making the amount for a complete year due. His Highness still pleads his inability and the hardship of his case. It is for Government to decide whether some modification might not be made in the 5th Article of the Treaty, which His Highness with truth states was forced upon him.

67. The Maha Rao's case appears certainly to be one

Original tribute ...	Rs.	2,64,300
Present do. ...	„	1,84,360
Payment to Contingent ...	„	2,00,000
Total, Rs.		3,84,360

of hardship, for the Statement in the margin will show that, by our present demands, the Kotah State pays to us direct a sum exceeding by Rupees

1,20,000 the amount she paid to us before we deprived her of one-third of her territory: and it must be borne in mind that this dismemberment can be attributed to no fault of the Maha Rao; it was the direct consequence of the error made in entering into so anomalous an agreement as that the heirs of the then Minister should be guaranteed to act in the capacity of managers of the State for ever, without reference to their capacity, or that of the Princes of the State.

Difference between  
original and present  
payments. } Rs. 1,20,000

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MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

ACCORDING to my reading of the facts of the case, a Treaty was made in 1817 by which the Kotah State, then entire, was to pay tribute Rupees 2,64,300; and no further charge of any kind is adverted to, or was ever attempted to be raised until 1838.

In that year, when it was found expedient to remedy the defect of the Treaty of 1817, which stipulated that a perpetual Prince of Kotah should have a perpetual Minister or Regent, one-third of the Kotah Territory was severed from the State, and converted into a distinct Principality and given to the Rana Rajah.

At the same time, one-third of the tribute, to be paid by the Majee Rao, or Rajah of Kotah, was very equitably taken off; but this one-third was not put on the Rana Rajah's territory.

The tribute was reduced by Rupees 80,000, which was made payable by the State of Jhalawar.

By the 5th Article of this Treaty it was insisted, for the first time since 1817, that the Maha Rao should pay for a Contingent from a sum not to exceed three lakhs.

The Company, therefore, transferred Rupees 80,000 tribute, and demanded from the reduced Rajah of Kotah Rupees three lakhs to pay a Contingent.

This proposal was strenuously resisted by the Maha Rao: it is proved by Captain Ludlow, who concluded the Treaty, that he protested against it as most unjust. Major Alves and Captain Richards, the Residents in Kotah, have all given the strongest opinion against the justice of this imposition of Rupees three lakhs.

It may be said, why did the Maha Rao sign the Treaty? He was anxious to escape from the thralldom which the Treaty of 1817 had fixed upon him of being governed by a perpetual Minister, who was found so incapable that the Government of India originated the proposal for the new Treaty.

The mistake in 1817 was a British mistake, and in 1838 the British authorities proposed to correct their own blunder.

It can scarcely be argued that it was just to take advantage of the Rajah of Kotah's anxiety to escape from the effects of British blunder by squeezing out of him Rupees three lakhs, we being equally anxious to get rid of the bad effects of the mistake of 1817 on our own account.



Unless there are other papers which I have not seen, I can discover no reason why the Maharajah should in 1838 have been required for the first time to pay Rupees three lakhs for a Force in addition to his tribute.

I request to be informed of the reasons of this additional charge on his diminished territories. I request my colleagues to investigate this part of the case, which to me is unintelligible.

The result of the Treaty of 1838 is as follows :—

When Kotah in 1817 was entire, it was required to pay tribute	...	...	...	Rs. 2,64,300, and no other charges.
<hr/>				
When one-third was severed in 1838 and Rupees 80,000 was taken off	...	...	..	1,84,864
In 1838 the Contingent charge was imposed of	...	...	..	3,00,000
<hr/>				
Total for Kotah to pay, 1838	Rs.	4,84,864	<hr/>	

Thus the reduced territory was by Treaty required to pay in 1838 Rupees 2,20,564 *more* than when the Kotah State was entire; and whilst this heavy addition is charged upon Kotah reduced one-third, the district converted into a Principality, belonging to the Rana Rajah, is to pay nothing for the Contingent.

I am convinced Lord Auckland's reasons must exist somewhere, or that I have misunderstood the case.

(Sd.) H. HARDINGE.

Resolution, Foreign Department,—No. 2564, dated Fort William, the 14th September 1844.

READ again the letters from the Governor General's Agent, Rajpootana, dated the 8th and 28th June last, Nos. 138 and 150, and the correspondence relative to the Kotah Contingent, noted in the margin.

Poltl., 1838, Cons.,	18th July,	Nos. 68 to 82.
Do. do.	26th Sept.,	No. 73.
Do. do.	8th Aug.,	Nos. 60 and 61.
Do. do.	29th „	No. 51.
Do. do.	14th Nov.,	No. 28.
Poltl., 1839, Cons.,	18th Dec.,	Nos. 16 to 20.
Poltl., 1840, Cons.,	19th Feb.,	„ 25 to 29.
Do. do.	11th May,	„ 32 to 36.
Do. do.	29th June,	„ 42 to 44.
Do. do.	27th July,	„ 139A. to 139L.
Poltl., 1843, Cons.,	19th April,	„ 36 to 41.
Do. do.	22nd July,	„ 72 to 76.
Do. do.	9th Sept.,	No. 48.
Do. do.	21st Oct.,	Nos. 84 to 86.
Poltl., 1844, Cons.,	11th May,	No. 46.

Read the memorandum drawn up, with a sketch of the territories, by the Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, relative to the Treaties with the State of Kotah, the arrangement regarding Jhalawar, and the proceedings and orders respecting the establishment of the Kotah Contingent and the Fouj-khurch Fund.

Read the Minutes of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General and the Hon'ble Sir T. H. Maddock recorded on the above papers.

The Governor General in Council observes that a full consideration of the history of the Kotah State from our first connection with it, of the circumstances under which the Jhalawar Territory was separated from it, and the Treaty negotiated with the Maha Rao by which Rupees three lakhs per annum for a Contingent Force were to be paid by Kotah, in addition to two-thirds of the original tribute, of the feelings with which the imposition of this demand has been always regarded by the Maha Rao, and

of the present financial condition of the Kotah Principality, has led the Government to the conclusion that a remission of a part of the demand imposed in 1838 is just and expedient.

The facts of the case, the Governor General in Council remarks, are briefly these :—

In 1817 the British Government concluded with the Maha Rao of Kotah a Treaty, by which the Maha Rao was bound to pay to the British Government the tribute heretofore payable to the Peishwa, Sindia, Holkar, and the Powar, amounting to Rupees 2,64,300 per annum.

This Treaty was negotiated with Sir C. Metcalfe by the Raj Rana, Zalim Sing, the nominal Minister, but *de facto* ruler of the Principality ; but it was negotiated in the name of the titular and *de jure* Chief, the imbecile Maha Rao Omed Sing : and by a Supplementary Article of the Treaty, it was agreed that, after Maha Rao Omed Sing, the Principality should descend to his heirs in regular succession for ever, and that the entire administration of the affairs of the Principality should be vested in the Raj Rana, Zalim Sing, and after him, in his son, Madho Sing, and his heirs in regular succession and perpetuity.

After the deaths of the imbecile Omed Sing and the energetic and able Zalim Sing, the inconvenience of the state of things above negotiated and the obvious anomaly it involved became very shortly apparent ; and at length the interposition of the British Government, to rectify its own error, became absolutely necessary in order to prevent



war and discord throughout the Principality and the adjoining States.

Whatever may have been the position of the Maha Rao before the Treaty of 1817, and however much it may have been the voluntary act of the Raj Rana that the titular and *de jure* Prince was then recognized, from the date of that Treaty, by the act of the three parties (the British Government, the Maha Rao, and the Raj Rana), the Maha Rao and his heirs and successors became entitled to all the rights, immunities, and advantages secured by that Treaty to them as hereditary rulers of the Principality.

It was no doubt, therefore, a matter of some delicacy and difficulty to maintain the faith of Treaties, and at the same time extricate the Government from the false position in which the negotiations of 1817 had placed it, and make arrangements that should be satisfactory at once to the hereditary Chief and the hereditary Minister.

The dismemberment of the territory and the formation of the new State of Jhalawar was the measure adopted, one-third of the Kotah tribute being henceforth demandable from the Raj Rana, and the greater portion of the debts of the Kotah State being made payable by him under whose management they had been contracted.

But upon the remaining portion of the original territory, which remained as the Kotah Principality, was imposed, by the arrangement of 1838, for the first time, the demand of Rupees three lakhs per annum for the maintenance of a Contingent, in addition to the two-thirds of the original tribute.

The resistance offered by the Maha Rao to this Article of the Treaty, and his continued subsequent protests against it as unjust and unnecessary, are proved from the Reports of Captain Ludlow and Captain Richards, and the letters of the Maha Rao to Government; and in consequence of the strong aversion of the Maha Rao to the Force being located in his territories, the cantonment of the Contingent has been fixed in the Ajmere District.

In consideration of the above circumstances, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the demand of the three lakhs from the Maha Rao of Kotah, to which His Highness will be liable from July next, should be remitted; and in the event of the two lakhs being inadequate to the provision of an efficient force, that the balance be made up out of the amount of *tribute* paid by the Kotah State to the British Government.

At the same time, the Governor General in Council feels it necessary, in reference to the great difficulty that has been hitherto experienced in inducing the Maha Rao to make the stipulated payments both for the tribute and for the Fouj-khurch Fund, that the Maha Rao be distinctly informed that a condition of the present indulgence is the immediate discharge of the arrear due and the future *punctual* payment of the sums henceforth demandable; and that, on a breach of this condition on the part of the Maha Rao, the Government will peremptorily demand the assignment of territory for the provision of the full sum of Rupees 3,84,864.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Governor General's Agent, Rajpootana, for communication to the Maha Rao of Kotah, and that Major Thoresby be directed to take measures for the immediate adjustment of our demands against His Highness on the principle therein laid down.

Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution be sent to the Financial Department for information.

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From F. CURRIE, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Officiating Agent, Rajpootana,—No. 2565, dated Fort William, the 14th September 1844.

I AM directed by the Governor General in Council to  
No. 138, dated 8th June 1844. acknowledge the receipt of your  
„ 150, „ 28th do. despatches, noted in the margin,  
regarding the maintenance of the Kotah Contingent; and,  
in reply, to transmit, for your information and guidance, the  
enclosed copy of a Resolution of Government, of this date,  
on the subject.























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